

JPRS 79374

4 November 1981

# **USSR Report**

**POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

**No. 1189**



**FOREIGN BROADCAST INFORMATION SERVICE**

#### NOTE

JPRS publications contain information primarily from foreign newspapers, periodicals and books, but also from news agency transmissions and broadcasts. Materials from foreign-language sources are translated; those from English-language sources are transcribed or reprinted, with the original phrasing and other characteristics retained.

Headlines, editorial reports, and material enclosed in brackets [] are supplied by JPRS. Processing indicators such as [Text] or [Excerpt] in the first line of each item, or following the last line of a brief, indicate how the original information was processed. Where no processing indicator is given, the information was summarized or extracted.

Unfamiliar names rendered phonetically or transliterated are enclosed in parentheses. Words or names preceded by a question mark and enclosed in parentheses were not clear in the original but have been supplied as appropriate in context. Other unattributed parenthetical notes within the body of an item originate with the source. Times within items are as given by source.

The contents of this publication in no way represent the policies, views or attitudes of the U.S. Government.

#### PROCUREMENT OF PUBLICATIONS

JPRS publications may be ordered from the National Technical Information Service (NTIS), Springfield, Virginia 22161. In ordering, it is recommended that the JPRS number, title, date and author, if applicable, of publication be cited.

Current JPRS publications are announced in Government Reports Announcements issued semimonthly by the NTIS, and are listed in the Monthly Catalog of U.S. Government Publications issued by the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

Correspondence pertaining to matters other than procurement may be addressed to Joint Publications Research Service, 1000 North Glebe Road, Arlington, Virginia 22201.

Soviet books and journal articles displaying a copyright notice are reproduced and sold by NTIS with permission of the copyright agency of the Soviet Union. Permission for further reproduction must be obtained from copyright owner.

4 November 1981

**USSR REPORT  
POLITICAL AND SOCIOLOGICAL AFFAIRS**

No. 1189

**CONTENTS**

**INTERNATIONAL**

Alleged U.S. Use of Chemical Weapons, Notion of Soviet Usage Rejected	1
(KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA, 22 Sep 81).....	1
CIA Support for South African Militarists Denounced (Anatoliy Manakov; LITERATURNAYA GAZETA, 16 Sep 81).....	2
Soviets Participate in Congress on Turkic Literature (R. Kyrdyrbayeva; SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA, 11 Sep 81).....	4
Rise of Islam in China, PRC's Current Policy Toward Islam (G. Saltykov; NAUKA I RELIGIYA, Sep 81).....	5
Guinean Delegation Visits Turkmenistan (TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA, 24 Sep 81).....	15

**NATIONAL**

Conference on World Revolutionary Processes Held in Alam Ata (KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA, 25 Sep 81).....	16
--	----

**REGIONAL**

Uzbek Minister of Finance Discusses Capital Investment (V. M. Muratkodzhayev; FINANSY SSSR, Jun 81).....	17
Raykom Chief on Need for Centralized, Rayon-Level Control of Agriculture (S. Zhilin; IZVESTIYA, 8 Sep 81).....	21
Vayno on Estonian Party Organizations and Personnel (K. Vayno; KOMMUNIST ESTONII, No 8, 1981).....	23

Estonia's Vayno, Upsi Address Plenum on Livestock Raising (SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 5 Sep 81).....	38
Vayno Speech	
Upsi Speech	
Academician Urges Further Development of Siberian Agriculture (V. Boyev; IZVESTIYA, 30 Jul 81).....	54
New Book Attacks Ukrainian Nationalists (L. Polevoy; RABOCHAYA GAZETA, 1 Oct 81).....	58
Land Use Violations in Tomskaya Oblast Reported (V. Ivchenkov; PRAVDA, 9 Sep 81).....	60
Tajiks Study in Central Russian Oblasts (KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA, 16 Sep 81, PRAVDA, 26 Sep 81).....	62
New Students Arrive, by V. Merkulov, E. Shcherbanenko Komsomol Official Comments, by Sh. M. Sultanov	
Attack on Estonian Religious 'Prophets' Continues (Ye. Rostikov, V. Tyakht; SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA, 30 Aug 81).....	65

INTERNATIONAL

ALLEGED U.S. USE OF CHEMICAL WEAPONS, NOTION OF SOVIET USAGE REJECTED

Dushanbe KOMMUNIST TADZHIKISTANA in Russian 22 Sep 81 p 2

[Letter from reader B. Yermakov from Ordzhonikidzeabad]

[Text] One reads the papers and listens to the radio and one is simply amazed: what slanders are not being made against our country by the rulers of the imperialist states and how are they not distorting the Soviet state's domestic and foreign policy!

I read with anger the slanderous statement of U.S. Secretary of State A. Haig in Berlin that our country and its allies are using chemical toxins in Laos, Kampuchea and Afghanistan. This is a deliberate lie, and every sober-minded person realizes the purpose of it. To distract people's attention from the chemical war being prepared by the American militarists themselves and their policy of stepping up the arms race. Who, if not the American aggressors, used chemical toxins in Indochina? And are grenades with a chemical "filling" with their trademark not being found among the Afghan bandits attacking the peaceful population of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan?

At the same time the whole world knows how consistently and persistently our country is struggling for peace and against the arms race. We Soviet people, who experienced all the horrors of WWII, wish to live in peace with all peoples and for this reason warmly support the peace-loving policy of our party and the Soviet state.

I have two daughters and two sons. They have grown up in a time of peace and now have their own children. It is the cherished dream of my wife and I that not only our grandchildren but their children also never know what war is and what calamities it brings. I wish the same for all children of the world.

8850  
CSO: 1807/1

INTERNATIONAL

CIA SUPPORT FOR SOUTH AFRICAN MILITARISTS DENOUNCED

Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 16 Sep 81 pp 1, 9

[Report by LITERATURNAYA GAZETA own correspondent Anatoliy Manakov: "The 'Dogs of War' From the 32d Battalion"]

[Text] New York--Back in April-May of this year the U.S. Administration practically untied the hands of the South African aggressors and tacitly sanctioned their stepping up of military assistance to the UNITA splittist grouping in Angola and elimination of the national liberation movement in Namibia. South African Foreign Minister R. Botha openly observed at that time: "The South African Government will not permit Namibia to take the wrong path and is prepared to pay for this with war." His companion, U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Chester Crocker, diplomatically did not object. And when Angola was openly attacked and the UN Security Council unanimously passed a resolution condemning the aggressor, the U.S. representative vetoed it.

But it is not just diplomatic and political assistance which Washington is rendering Pretoria. The role which has been entrusted to the CIA and the Pentagon in the countries of Southern Africa and the subversive operations of the "gentlemen of fortune" against the governments of Angola, Mozambique and Zimbabwe and SWAPO detachments is also well known. There are also the foreign mercenaries dubbed the "dogs of war".

But it is as if these "dogs" have slipped their chain. Formally they are a part of the so-called South African 32d Special Battalion named "Buffalo". In Angola the mercenaries carry out bandit raids without identification marks or in the uniform of the UNITA cutthroats. Prior to the operations, they black their faces and, upon returning to their "kennel" on Namibian territory, they put back on the uniform of the regular South African Army.

The mercenaries are most strictly prohibited from carrying with them any personal identification, and on punitive and sabotage operations it is recommended, as a rule, that they use "captured" Angolan weapons. The battalion has been commanded for several years by a certain Colonel Carpenter, a U.S. citizen and veteran of terrorist and subversive operations who has "served" in Vietnam, Zaire and Angola.

A curious fact: right up until recently the military command of the South African Armed Forces completely denied the existence of the "Buffalo" Battalion and its

punitive operations on Angolan territory. And even now the mercenaries are carefully concealed within regular units, claiming that they are "doing their military service" and receive the "standard military pay".

The 32d Special Battalion is only the tip of the iceberg. The South African Government is now the biggest contractor for those who have resolved to seek their fortune in a foreign country. Thus for several years now the Globe Aereo firm in Florida, which specializes in "international air shipments" directly from America to South Africa, Namibia and Angola territory even and which is an agent of the CIA and the Pentagon, has regularly been supplying military equipment and specialists for the South African terrorists.

8850  
CSO: 1807/1

INTERNATIONAL

SOVIETS PARTICIPATE IN CONGRESS ON TURKIC LITERATURE

Frunze SOVETSKAYA KIRGIZIYA in Russian 11 Sep 81 p 3

[Report by R. Kyrdyrbayeva, candidate of philology and senior research assistant of the Kirghiz SSR Academy of Sciences Institute of Language and Literature: "Congress of Turkologists"]

[Text] The International Turkic Folklore Congress, which was devoted to the 100th anniversary of the birth of Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, founder of the Turkish Republic, has ended in Bursa (Turkey).

Turkology scholars of 20 countries participated in the congress. More than 200 papers were heard on a broad range of problems of the folklore of the Turkic peoples. The main thrust of the papers and speeches was revelation of the singularities of the poetics, stories and style of the different genres of folklore and the interconnections between Turkish folklore and the folklore of the Turks of other countries, including the interconnections of Turkish oral poetical folk creativity with the creativity of Soviet Turks. Lively interest was stirred by the report of Dr Dursun [Yyldyrym], a lecturer at Ankara University, on the singularities of the Kirghiz narrative epic "Oldzhobay and Kishimdzhan," which had been written down from the Afghan Kirghiz. A new version of the Kirghiz narrative epic was thus put into scientific circulation which will enable research workers in the process of a comparative study with the versions written down on the territory of Soviet Kirghizia to judge the extent of the preservation of traditional poetical elements of narrative literature and its possible versions and transformations.

The participants in the Soviet delegation delivered papers at the congress devoted to questions of the interconnections of Turkic narrative literature with the "Manas" epic, the problem of storytelling skill and the questions of the connections of folklore and literature.

8850

CSO: 1807/1

INTERNATIONAL

RISE OF ISLAM IN CHINA, PRC'S CURRENT POLICY TOWARD ISLAM

Moscow NAUKA I RELIGIYA in Russian No 9, Sep 81 pp 59-63

[Article by Candidate of Historical Sciences G. Saltykov: "Muslims in China" (See related article JPRS 79272, International Affairs, No. 1185)]

[Text] In recent years groups of Chinese Muslims have visited Arab countries with increasing frequency. Religious and political leaders in those countries in which such delegations first arrive inevitably ask them the same questions: when and how did Islam first appear in China, how widespread is it, and what is the situation of Chinese Muslims? Such interest is understandable. Today Beijing is claiming the role of staunch "defender of the interests of the Muslims of the entire world," while until recently the Muslim world knew almost nothing about Islam in China. Beijing's emissaries state, however, that Islam has existed in China since the 7th century and that this religion is flourishing in that country.

Let us turn to the facts of history and to the present day. First some objective figures. The "China Yearbook," published in Shanghai in 1934, estimated the total number of Muslims in China at 20 million. But in 1941, according to the "Japanese Dictionary of China Problems," they totaled 40-70 million. The majority were Khanifite Sunni Muslims. At that time there were 42,000 mosques in China.<sup>1</sup> According to official figures, today there are 10 million Muslims in China, and several dozen mosques. Chinese Muslims represent 10 nationalities -- Hui, Uygur, Kazakh, Kirghiz, Tajik, Tatar, Uzbek, Donggang, Salar, and Baoyang.

They reside chiefly in the northwestern regions of Xinjiang and Ningxia, as well as in the provinces of Gansu, Qinghai, Hebei, Henan, Shandong, and Yunnan.

It is believed that China's first encounter with Islam occurred during the Tang Dynasty (618-907 AD), when Arab and Persian merchants were establishing trading colonies in the cities of Guangzhou, Quanzhou, and Hangzhou. Although the period of this dynasty is called the "golden age of Buddhism," at the same time China was also learning about the ancient Iranian religion of Zoroastrianism, Manichaeanism, and Christianity (in the form of Nestorianism), and was learning of the beliefs of the Armenians, Jews and other peoples. During this era Chinese rulers strongly encouraged trade, economic, and cultural exchange. Merchants came to China from many countries. Ships bearing Persian, Arab and Indian visitors traveled the Great Southern Sea Route from the wealthy commercial cities situated along the coast of the Persian Gulf to the ports of Southeastern China, via the commercial ports of

India and Indochina. Caravans from the countries of Asia Minor and Eastern Turkistan traveled to China along the Great Overland Route. Koreans came from the Northeast, Japanese from the Japanese islands, etc. The situation in China was characterized by total religious tolerance. Many foreigners established their own religious communities in China and built places of worship. The first mosque also appeared in China at that time -- Guangtasi in the city of Guangzhou (Canton). At that time, however, Islam became lost, as it were, in the overall cultural-religious flood.

When the Tang rulers were replaced by the Song Dynasty (960-1279), freedom of religion came to an end. The Guangtasi mosque was demolished in 1113, and even Buddhism, which had put down rather deep roots in Chinese society, was subjected to persecution. Orthodox Confucianism once again was firmly established in China's spiritual and intellectual life. Almost nothing is known about Islam during the Song Dynasty.

Islam reappeared in China in the 13th century. The conquest of China by the Mongols was completed in 1279, and the Mongol Yuan Dynasty came into power (1271-1368). They coercively resettled to the empire Muslim peoples from conquered areas of Asia. The majority of these resettled people were artisans and traders, but the Muslim aristocracy of the conquered countries also joined the Mongol army.

Large numbers of troops made up of representatives of the Muslim peoples were garrisoned all over China, with especially large numbers stationed in the north-western regions of the empire. While during the Tang and Song dynasties Islam lacked a social base in China and remained a religion of "aliens" and "newcomers," during the Yuan Dynasty a Muslim population appeared in all parts of the country. It was during this time that Islam began to spread among China's ethnic minorities. During the Yuan Dynasty the Muslims were in an advantageous position; they stood higher than the Confucian Chinese on the sociopolitical pyramid and were even appointed to high court positions.

Thus in the 13th century Islam became the religion of a certain portion of the population of China. Academician V. V. Bartol'd noted that in China "many centuries passed between the beginning of Muslim trade and the first appreciable successes of Muslim religious propaganda."<sup>2</sup> Following the overthrow of the Mongol rulers in 1368, under the new Ming Dynasty, there began in China persecution of everything connected with the Mongols, including Islam. Muslims were ruthlessly persecuted. Antagonism between the Chinese and the ethnic minorities which professed Islam was born precisely at that time. During certain periods there was a relative tolerance toward Muslims, but these periods would be followed by mass repressions and persecution of Muslims.

In spite of certain differences in the policy of China's various rulers toward Islam, there is no question that this religion spread very little among the Chinese, and even during the period of its greatest flourishing it exerted practically no influence on China's sociopolitical affairs. Literature by Chinese authors on Islam is extremely meager, although hundreds of thousands of volumes were written on other religious subjects.

The Muslim communities in China had a very difficult time of it throughout history, with the exception of a few brief periods. Discrimination against the non-Han<sup>3</sup> peoples was always the norm in Chinese society, and an explanation for this is contained in the official ideology of the ruling classes -- Confucianism. Confucianism divides the world (or the Underheaven -- Tianxia) into two parts: "Hua" and "Yi" (China -- barbarians). Just as in any ethnocentrism, such a division signifies that, in addition to one's own, "superior" nation there exist "inferior" peoples. The ideology of Confucianism, which was very firmly rooted in the consciousness of the traditional Chinese society, did not allow for the possibility of peoples other than the Chinese or civilizations other than the Chinese civilization. According to Confucianism, only the Chinese -- inhabitant of the Middle Kingdom (Zhongguo), the principal, most important nation in the world, is considered to be a man in the full generic sense of the word. All other nations and peoples should unquestioningly accept a subordinate status to China as the only nation possessing a genuine, highest culture, and the only people possessing knowledge of the "laws of Heaven."

Confucian ideology played the role of religion in the Chinese Empire. It treated with contempt other religions and the views of "barbarians." According to Confucianism, everything in China should be Sinicized. Islam was viewed as one of the principal obstacles to the assimilation of non-Chinese peoples and the Sinicization of all aspects of their sociocultural life.

Discrimination against Muslims in China was invariably supported by the governmental and legal system. Noted Chinese historian Fan Wenlan once described the legal status of the Hui (a non-Chinese nationality which professes Islam) as follows: "It was specified by law that the Hui were to be punished with the greatest severity for violation of laws," and that as a result "Hui in fact indemnified 10-fold for loss caused to Chinese, while Chinese would indemnify one tenth for loss caused to people of Hui nationality."<sup>4</sup> The non-Chinese nationalities were ruthlessly exploited by local feudal lords and imperial officials. This policy was disguised under the mask of slogans of civilizing barbarians.

The policies applied against the Muslims caused them to rebel against the authorities on a great many occasions. More than 400 such uprisings have taken place in the last century in Xinjiang alone. The largest of these uprisings occurred in 1944.<sup>5</sup>

The government crushed all Muslim "acts of sedition" with extreme ruthlessness. In October 1845 local authorities, utilizing the "Baoxiang" Society, the principal task of which was proclaimed to be annihilation of Muslims, perpetrated a massacre in the city of Baoshan. According to different accounts, from 4 to 8 thousand Muslims perished, 40 settlements around the city were demolished and burned to the ground, and thousands of Muslim graves were dug up and defiled. A great many such examples could be cited.

The actions of military leader Zuo Zongtang, the famed "oppressor of Islam" in the 1860's, can be considered the most typical for the policies of the Chinese authorities. He made the following statement: "It is impossible to pacify a Muslim uprising without an overwhelming superiority of forces and without ruthless killings." During the crushing of one such uprising, following capture of the city of Hezhou, Zuo gave an order to execute 20,000 Muslims; in Xian he killed 3,000 insurgents, and 5,000 in Jinjicu.

As recently as the beginning of the 1950's, Chinese historians were describing the actions of the butcher Zuo as follows: "Livestock and property (of the Muslims -- G. S.) were plundered, while the people would be killed, regardless of age or gender; everywhere there were piles of corpses and rivers of blood." In Maoist China, however, after the death of Mao Zedong, an article appeared in the 19 December 1978 issue of the newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO, entitled "The Patriotism of Zuo Zongtang," praising him as a "great Chinese general" and "great statesman."

The methods of Zuo Zongtang were also employed against Muslims in recent decades. In 1934 a local newspaper described as follows the actions of the Guomindang authorities when putting down a Muslim uprising in Xinjiang in the 1930's: "They murdered all innocent civilians... confiscated livestock and plundered property. They killed women and children like sheep, and they raped young girls... in order to commit an outrage against Muslim customs."<sup>6</sup>

The authorities utilized not only naked force in crushing Muslim insurrections. They also employed the following well-known article of 'Chinese diplomacy': "Use barbarians against barbarians" ("yi yi zhi yi"). "The annihilation of barbarians cannot be considered inhumane, the seizure of barbarians cannot be considered unjust, and the deception of barbarians cannot be considered dishonorable" -- such was the credo of China's rulers.

The ideology of Confucianism, which struck deep roots in the consciousness of the Chinese, defined an attitude toward Muslims as toward local barbarians. The "barbarian" nature of Islam justified in advance in the eyes of society any actions taken against Muslims. It was the policy of the authorities to cultivate and support this attitude in every possible way. Skillfully playing on small property-owning and ethnopsychological prejudices bred by Confucianism, they constantly provoked anti-Muslim pogroms throughout China.

Relations between the Chinese and the ethnic minorities professing Islam were characterized by tension, mutual distrust and suspicion. There even arose among the Chinese a negative stereotype of the Muslim, attendant traits of which always included cunning, perfidy, and mendacity. Some foreign authors believe that the appearance of this stereotype is also due in part to the policy of the Manchu emperors during the initial period of the Manchu Dynasty (dating from 1644), when these rulers protected the Muslims in order to intensify the antagonism between them and the Chinese, adhering to a policy of all conquerors -- "divide and conquer." In addition, the economic interests of the Muslim population and Chinese peasants were constantly in conflict in China's outlying regions. Vast tracts of land which for centuries had been in possession of the Muslim nationalities were handed over to Chinese settlers from other provinces, which also intensified anti-Chinese attitudes among the ethnic minorities.

This mutual animosity between the Chinese and the non-Han peoples was also in evidence in the 20th century, following the overthrow of the monarchy in China, during the period of the national liberation struggle. Anti-Chinese attitudes among the Muslims in China's backward hinterlands made class demarcation difficult; local Muslim leaders such as the Ma brothers enlisted rank-and-file Muslims into their savage struggle against the Chinese Communists and the Chinese People's Liberation Army.

The victory of the People's Revolution in China in 1949 was a result of the struggle of all the peoples of China, with the international assistance and support of the Soviet Union. It opened up the possibility of elaborating a correct approach to the Muslim problem in the process of resolving the nationalities and religious questions on the basis of Marxist-Leninist theory and the wealth of experience of the Soviet Union and the other socialist countries. During the first years of existence of the PRC it seemed that the former antagonism between the country's ethnic minorities and the Chinese had become past history. Article 88 of the 1954 Constitution of the PRC guaranteed freedom of religion, and Islam was officially recognized, alongside Buddhism, Taoism, and Christianity.

The Muslim problem, however, had in fact not been resolved. The commencement of the "great leap forward" and "communization" of the village in 1958 was accompanied by an intensification of chauvinistic, great-power attitudes, kindled by the policies of the Beijing leaders. A "campaign against old customs" was announced, which was expressed first and foremost in insulting the ethnic and religious feelings of the ethnic minorities. Just in the Kulja District (Xinjiang), 147 out of 150 mosques were shut down. Devastating blows were dealt against Islam in China in the course of the so-called "cultural revolution," which generated, among other things, an unprecedented outburst of great-Han chauvinism. Islam was forbidden during the years of Red Guard terrorism. The Red Guards were ordered "to wipe away all traces of superstition: mosques and even the private homes of religious believers were attacked and destroyed."<sup>7</sup>

As the Chinese press later acknowledged (RENNIN RIBAO, 19 March 1979), an official decree was issued at that time, which stated that "methods of dictatorship" were to be applied to the ministers of religious cults. The Red Guards burned Muslim sacred books and destroyed inscriptions in Arabic over mosque entrances. Many Muslims were jailed and murdered. "They kept on beating us and beating us in order to drive the faith out of us," a 67-year-old Muslim subsequently related to a foreign correspondent (DER SPIEGEL, 6 August 1979).

The undisguised chauvinist policy of the Maoists, which led to economic ruin and a sharp decline in the people's standard of living, evoked mass dissatisfaction among broad segments of the Chinese people. The situation was so explosive in the ethnic regions that emergency measures were required of the government.

Unrest was noted in Xinjiang throughout the entire "dismal decade," which on several occasions escalated into armed clashes. There occurred in the province of Yunnan in the 1970's an insurrection by Muslims, protesting attempts by the Chinese authorities to force them to eat pork and give up their native language (the NEW YORK TIMES reported this on 2 June 1980). In February 1980, according to reports in the foreign press, in Awati, Aksu, Kaping, and Wushi counties insurgent Muslims sacked government and party officers and seized stores of weapons. The uprising was crushed by regular units of the Chinese People's Liberation Army. According to a TIMES correspondent (1 December 1980), a state of martial law was still being maintained at that time in some parts of Xinjiang.

At the time of Mao Zedong's death, aggravation of conflicts within Chinese society was threatening to plunge the country into political chaos and had led the economy to the brink of disaster. A pragmatic faction among the Maoist leadership was

compelled to make adjustments in political and ideological policy in order to divert the masses away from criticism of the regime and to direct their dissatisfaction into a controlled channel.

Changes also took place in religious policy, including in the "Muslim question." The present rulers, forced to maneuver in carrying out a "new" course of policy in conditions of acute internal struggle, realized that it was better to allow a certain relaxation of religious freedoms than to allow political discontent to build up. This is the internal factor, as it were. In addition, the Maoists wish to gain the support of the Muslim countries and are counting on receiving loans and cash subsidies from the Arab oil producing countries. The Islamic world was aware of the policy pursued by the Beijing leaders in regard to Chinese Muslims during the last 20 years. For this reason many Islamic countries categorically refused to recognize Beijing and maintained diplomatic relations with Taiwan. Following the declaration of changes in religious policy, and as a consequence of a number of steps taken by China in the international arena, that country was able to establish diplomatic relations with the majority of Arab countries, including those which pursue a reactionary foreign policy.

Playing up to the Muslim countries has become a component of the foreign policy of the present Beijing leaders, but they are not the originators of this policy. Even while Mao Zedong was alive, the Maoists attempted to utilize Islam in their foreign policy. Toward this end, soon after the "cultural revolution" the Maoist leadership needed demonstration mosques. Such a mosque was opened in Beijing in January 1967, followed by two more in 1969: in Beijing and Shanghai. It is true that these were not intended for "local" Muslims but only for the members of foreign delegations. The welcoming committee which greeted the president of Pakistan in 1970 included representatives of the Chinese Society of Believers in Islam. The Islamic world, however, greeted with considerable suspicion Beijing's policy regarding Muslims. CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS, published in Hong Kong, stated on 5 October 1973 in an article entitled "Religion in China" that "among the Muslims of the entire world there is observed no enthusiasm whatsoever toward China; nobody expects that Islam will once again flourish in China." Nevertheless religious policy was more and more clearly becoming a part of Beijing's tactical calculations.

The "Islamic card" began to be played quite openly when Mao's successors came to power. The present Beijing rulers are clearly attempting to use Islam for their own great-power chauvinist aims. The opportunity presented itself to dump onto the shoulders of their former colleagues, the so-called "Gang of Four," all the sins of Maoist policy in the area of religion. They declared that those who were guilty of persecuting Muslims in China had incorrectly interpreted Mao's instructions and distorted Maoism.

Today China is trying hard to show the world that Islam is flourishing in that country. Some foreign observers have even stated, as was reported on 24 March 1980 by UPI, that "the Muslims have apparently gained more from the new freedom" than other religions. But every measure in this campaign to "free Islam from bondage" in China reveals the frightful conditions in which Chinese Muslims have existed until recently. The importance of even permission to bury deceased Muslims -- this was reported in the 14 April 1979 issue of the newspaper WENHUI BAO -- can scarcely be exaggerated -- until recently they were forced to cremate their dead, which for Muslims is one of the most serious violations of their religious customs.

Restoration of mosques was begun in many Muslim areas of China. The mass media of the PRC enthusiastically announced that a total of 1,900 mosques are to be rebuilt in the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region (XUAR). Finally, the high point of religious freedom granted to the Muslims was the pilgrimage to Mecca by 16 Muslims in the fall of 1979 (during a period of 15 years prior to that time, no Chinese citizen had been allowed to travel to Mecca).

Chinese propaganda doles out numerous descriptions of the "unprecedented flourishing of Islam in the PRC." On 31 August 1980 Radio Urumchi -- capital of the XUAR -- reported that three grocery stores will now be designated Muslim. Only Muslims work there, and all signs and labels will be written not only in Chinese but also in Arabic. There are reports of direct "encouragement" or religious activities and observance of rituals. As was reported by France Presse from Beijing on 20 May 1980, the authorities in some areas are not only imposing fines on those who fail to take part in religious rituals but also credit labor-days to those who do take part. Money from commune funds is spent on religious ceremonies.

Conducting a campaign for the "resurgence of Islam," Chinese authorities are at the same time taking steps to intensify surveillance of Muslims. The press reports that in many provinces of the PRC cadre workers are now "taking active part in religious ceremonies." Some Ganbu (government officials) have solemnly declared themselves mullahs. The principal agency for monitoring and surveillance of Muslims, however, is the Chinese Society of Believers in Islam, China's national religious organization of Muslims, established in 1953. The society has met only twice -- in 1956 and 1963, after which it was virtually disbanded, and the majority of its members, including its chairman, Shihedi Burhan, were subjected to repressive measures during the years of the "cultural revolution."

The Society has now been reinstated, and it has held an All-China Conference. Muhamjad Ali Zhang Jie became chairman of the Society in place of Burhan. Certain structural and organizational changes have been made and, most important, the society's external and internal policy tasks have been defined. Congresses and conferences of Muslim representatives have been held in the provinces as well; they also defined their tasks, and these tasks varied from one province to another. In Shandong Province, for example, the task is to assist the authorities in mobilization for participation in the "four modernizations," protection of monuments of Islamic culture and history, as well as participation in friendly relations with foreign countries and organization of debates. In a similar resolution of the Liaoning Society, to these tasks are added: "Strengthening of the unity of the clergy and efforts to unify the religious-believer masses." And yet the tasks of the Xinjiang Society of Believers in Islam do not mention any debates, let alone measures to unite the masses or participation in contacts with foreign countries. The resolution is worded as follows: "...The Muslim masses should, in the spirit of the glorious traditions of Islam, love and respect the laws, support the state, not meddle in its affairs, not condemn, not restore previously censured rituals, refrain from religious activities which take on an unnecessary scope, and not oppose the authorities under the cover of religion" (Radio Urumchi, 1 July 1980). In addition the Muslims of Xinjiang are obligated to participate actively in the "four modernizations."

Such a difference in the tasks of Muslim believers in the different provinces is explained quite simply. In Shandong and Liaoning Islam is represented for the most part by new mullahs and newly converted Muslims — their task is to "mobilize the masses" and to speak on behalf of all China's Muslims in the international arena. But 98 percent of China's Muslims live in the XUAR -- they are to "labor" and "not to meddle in the affairs of state."

Appointing trusted individuals to key positions in the Society of Believers in Islam and generously financing its activities, the Beijing leaders are counting on establishing, with its assistance, the needed contacts with the Islamic world. Ambassadors of Muslim countries to the PRC have become frequent guests of the Society. It sends delegations to Muslim countries to elaborate a "common policy in international questions." The Society has established especially close ties with Pakistan, Egypt, Somalia, Oman, as well as Saudi Arabia. In 1980 alone agreements were signed with 19 countries on exchange of "Islamic delegations."

The Beijing hegemonists support the most reactionary religious-terrorist organizations in the Islamic world, such as the "Muslim Brotherhood."<sup>8</sup> Beijing finances the activities of pro-Chinese Muslim groups in Pakistan, Egypt, Turkey, Afghanistan, Iran, Bangladesh, Indonesia, Malaysia, India, and a number of other countries.

Chinese propaganda spreads slander against the USSR and the nations of the socialist community in Islamic countries, utilizing not only its own anti-Soviet theses and fabricated events concocted in Beijing, but also fabrications of the reactionary press in the United States and other imperialist countries on the status of Muslims in the USSR and on the policy of socialist countries toward the Islamic world. Of course it is loudly and repeatedly trumpeted that China alone shares the aspirations of the Muslim peoples and fosters their struggle against "unbelievers," defined primarily as the USSR and the nations of the socialist community.

Practical experience shows that involvement of Muslim peoples in provocative acts on the part of Beijing and Washington, camouflaged by dogmatic slogans of "defense of Islam," has deplorable results for these Muslim peoples. This is clearly evident in the example of Pakistan. Maoist propaganda claims that it is precisely Islam which has brought China and Pakistan together and this friendship is rooted deep in the past: at the dawn of the Han Dynasty (2000 years ago) a Chinese emissary by the name of Zhang Qin traveled on a mission of friendship to those regions where Pakistan is situated today, and relations between these two countries have continued uninterrupted up to the present day. It is unclear, to be sure, what Islam has to do with this. In addition, it is not a matter of the distant past. The reasons for today's "friendship" between China and Pakistan are known to all. Pakistan is the principal bridgehead for Afghan Basmaks, who are trained there by foreign instructors (including specialists from Beijing), are armed (also with Chinese weapons) and then sent into Afghanistan.

Those who are suffering from the Afghan counterrevolutionaries include not only the Afghans themselves, who are taking part in carrying out progressive social reforms and have no desire to return to the old feudal order, but the working people of Pakistan as well. The Basmaks who have become entrenched in their country are with increasing frequency resolving by force of arms conflicts which arise with the local inhabitants. In the province of Baluchistan they tried to seize land by force

from the local populace to raise their livestock as well as water sources, resulting in large-scale armed clashes. Militarization of Pakistan's entire economy, escalation of military expenditures, which is leading to further impoverishment of the working people, and ruthless crushing of basic freedoms -- the "friendship" with Beijing also plays a role in all this.

Maoism's position on the Islamic question is clearly shown by Beijing's attitude toward the events in Afghanistan. Things have gone as far as open intervention in the internal affairs of the Democratic Republic of Afghanistan. The Maoists have begun to utilize and are arming various renegades and chiefs of bandit gangs who, spouting the slogans of Islam, are waging a campaign against "unbeliever" Afghans. Several bandit bases for operations against the DRA have been set up in Xinjiang, on Chinese territory.

In January 1980 the Chinese Society of Believers in Islam issued an appeal to the Islamic world to give support to the Afghan rebels, and ever since that time China has been raising a loud hue and cry over the events in Afghanistan.

The true state of affairs regarding Islam in Afghanistan and Beijing's policy aims were clarified by Babrak Karmal at a conference of Ulama (scholar-theologians) and the clergy of the DRA on 7 June 1980: "U.S. imperialism, the Chinese hegemonists, reactionaries in this region and their mercenaries are utilizing Islam in their own interests, seeking to place obstacles in the path of development of our nation, to deceive Afghan Muslims, and to incite the population to rise up against the people's government. These enemies of the Afghan Muslim toilers, however, have not succeeded and will not succeed in achieving their aims. Who is a genuine disciple of Islam -- those who follow its sacred principles and fight for justice, peace and tranquility for Afghan Muslims, or those who, concealing themselves behind an Islamic slogan, seek to bring back exploitation and oppression in this country, who defy the laws and rights of Arab Muslims? The answer to this is quite obvious...."

Speaking at the 26th CPSU Congress, Babrak Karmal stated that dark forces "are convulsively attempting, for their own sinister and selfish purposes, to play on the deep religious and national feelings of our people, while hiding behind the name of Islam. These forces, however, have nothing in common with the Islamic religion and the genuine interests of the working people of Afghanistan." The Chinese hegemonists continue to occupy a leading position among these sinister forces.

The Beijing leaders occupy a two-faced position regarding Iran. They claim that today Muslims must turn only to China since, they assert, both the so-called super-powers have failed to justify the hopes of the Islamic world. At the same time Beijing is in accord with the United States in anti-Soviet propaganda, attempting to cast the blame on the Soviet Union for aggravation of tension throughout the Middle East.

It was proclaimed at the Fourth Conference of the Chinese Society of Believers in Islam that the Society supports Muslims in all countries "where they are waging a just struggle against hegemonism." Beijing has also declared that China will "offer a rebuff to Israeli aggression and expansion and will resolutely support the Arab countries and the Palestinian people in their just struggle for restoration of their national rights." As it later became clear, however, this "support" applies for the most part only to the League of Muslim and Arab Peoples, which was established

by Sadat as a counterweight to the Arab League, from the ranks of which Egypt was virtually expelled following the signing of a treaty with Israel.

Beijing brazenly hails Cairo's anti-Arab actions, is establishing a relationship of military cooperation with Israel, and at the same time is hypocritically declaring its "solidarity with the Arab peoples" and "its support for the just cause of the Palestinians...."

The Beijing leaders are just as hypocritical in regard to the Muslims in their own country. In May 1980 the Jakarta newspaper TERBIT contained an article by prominent Indonesian political commentator (Mashud Khak), entitled "Muslims in the PRC: Still Under the Yoke." Describing the situation of Muslims in China and the history of their persecution during their period of the "cultural revolution," the author asks the question of whether Mao's successors can be believed. The author states that it is understandable why Beijing is courting the Muslims: the Maoists are trying to ingratiate themselves with the Muslim countries, in order to obtain the financial aid essential for modernization, or to utilize them for their own political aims.

#### FOOTNOTES

1. See G. O. Monzeler, "Religions in China," "Kitay" [China] (Academician V. M. Alekseyev, editor), Moscow-Leningrad, 1940, page 279.
2. V. V. Bartol'd, "Soch." [Writings], Vol VI, Moscow, 1966, page 250.
3. Non-Chinese (Han is what the Chinese call themselves).
4. Fan' Ven'lan', "Novaya istoriya Kitaya" [New History of China], Moscow, 1955, pp 249-250.
5. See E. Puntsag and M. Khurmetkhan, "Study of the Contemporary Status of the Non-Han Peoples of the Xinjiang-Uygur Autonomous Region," Information Bulletin of the USSR Academy of Sciences Far Eastern Institute, "Maoism i natsional'nyy vopros" [Maoism and the Nationalities Question], No 17, Moscow, 1981, page 164.
6. A. A. Khakimbayev, "Uprising in Hami -- Initial Stage of the Liberation Struggle of the Non-Chinese Peoples of Xinjiang in 1931-1935," "11-ya nauchnaya konferentsiya 'Obshchestvo i gosudarstvo Kitaya'" [11th Scientific Conference on the Society and State in China], Part III, Moscow, 1980, page 102.
7. "PRC Policy Regarding Religion," CHINA NEWS ANALYSIS (Hong Kong), 8 August 1979.
8. See article on this organization in the journal NAUKA I RELIGIYA, No 2, 1981.

COPYRIGHT: Zhurnal "Nauka i religiya", 1981

3024  
CSO: 1830/5

INTERNATIONAL

GUINEAN DELEGATION VISITS TURKMENISTAN

Ashkhabad TURKMENSKAYA ISKRA in Russian 24 Sep 81 p 1

(Article: "Visit of Guests from Guinea")

[Text] Guests from the People's Revolutionary Republic of Guinea--a party delegation from the State of Guinea Party, headed up by the Party Politbureau member and minister of the People's Army, General Lansana Di'ané, during the course of three days became acquainted with the activities of our Party organizations with regard to implementing the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress, the 22nd CPT Congress, and the set-up in the localities of Party-political and Party-organizational work. The guests familiarized themselves with the work of the Gyaurskiy Party Raykom of Ashkhabadskaya Oblast, examined the facilities of the Soviet Turkmenistany Kolkhoz in Gyaurskiy Rayon and the Sotsializm Kolkhoz in Ashkhabadskiy Rayon; they also had interviews with the directors and secretaries of the Party organizations of these kolkhozes.

On 22 September the guests from Guinea had talks in Mary with members of the Party obkom bureau; they visited the Maryyskaya GRES imeni 50th Anniversary of the USSR and inspected the GRES's medical clinics. A great impression was made on the members of the delegation by their visits to the Karakumskiy kanal Sovkhoz in the Virgin Lands in the Karakumskiy Rayon and to the nationally renowned renal sanatorium in Bayram-Ali. They became acquainted with the notable sights in this oblast.

On 23 September, the third day of their visit to the republic, Comrade Lansana Di'ané and the other members of the Party delegation from Guinea, by way of paying a tribute of profound respect to the great leader of the world proletariat, laid flowers on the monument of Vladimir Il'ich Lenin in Ashkhabad. The guests also placed flowers at the obelisk of the Turkmen soldiers who fell during the Great Patriotic War of 1941--1945, visited the Ashkhabad Party Obkom's House of Political Education, the VDNKh [Exhibition of National Economic Achievements] of the TSSR, the Museum of Fine Arts, and became familiar with the accomplishments of the renowned Turkmen carpet-makers.

On 24 September the State of Guinea Party delegation, headed by Comrade Lansana Di'ané, departed from Ashkhabad.

2394  
CGO: 1830/7

NATIONAL

CONFERENCE ON WORLD REVOLUTIONARY PROCESSES HELD IN ALMA ATA

Alma Ata KAZAKHSTANSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 25 Sep 81 p 1

[KAZTAG report: "Theoretical Symposium"]

[Text] The sixth theoretical symposium conducted by the council on problems of the contemporary revolutionary process of the CPSU Central Committee's Academy of Social Sciences and the Alma Ata Higher Party School began its work on 24 September in Alma Ata. The theme of the symposium is "the revolutionary party in the contemporary world." Renowned scientists, representatives of higher party schools and scientific-research institutes of the USSR Academy of Sciences and the higher learning institutions of Moscow, Leningrad, Kiev and other of the country's cities, are taking part in its work.

Symposium participants are exchanging opinions on new aspects of the theoretical and practical activity of communist parties in the contemporary world revolutionary process, on questions of the creative development of Leninist teachings on the party in documents from the 26th CPSU Congress.

G. M. Shestakov, head of the Kazakh CP Central Committee's Department of Propaganda and Agitation, made a speech at the symposium.

CSO: 1830/44

**REGIONAL**

**UZBEK MINISTER OF FINANCE DISCUSSES CAPITAL INVESTMENT**

Moscow FINANSY SSSR in Russian No 6, Jun 81 pp 10-12

/Article by Uzbek SSR Minister of Finance V. M. Muratkhodzhayev: "The Increase of the Effectiveness of Capital Investments"/

/Text/ In the Accountability Report of the CPSU Central Committee to the 26th party congress L. I. Brezhnev emphasized that "the new five-year plan will be a serious test for /construction workers/ /in boldface/. A characteristic trait of it is the utmost concentration of forces on the quickest possible completion and start-up of those enterprises which are capable of ensuring the greatest increase of output and of undoing the bottlenecks. We have already adopted this policy, and it must be followed strictly."

Each year more than one-fifth of the national income of our republic is allocated for capital construction, which is ensuring the further development of the national economy and the increase of the well-being of the Soviet people. During 1976-1980 by means of all sources of financing 24.7 billion rubles of capital investments were assimilated, including 15.7 billion rubles of construction and installation work, which is respectively 1.7 and 0.9 billion rubles more than called for by the five-year plan. During the 10th Five-Year Plan as compared with the Ninth Five-Year Plan capital investments increased by 33 percent, investments for construction and installation work increased by 27 percent, while the fixed production capital of the republic increased 1.5-fold.

In the past 5 years about 100 large industrial projects were put into operation. Five power blocks of 300,000 kW each at the Syrdar'inskaya GRES, the third section of the Almalyk Chemical Plant, the second section of the Samarkand Superphosphate Plant, a cellulose triacetate works at the Fergana Nitrogen Fertilizer Plant, a (kotoran) works at the Navoiazot Production Association and others were put into operation. Capacities for the processing of copper ore at the Almalyk Mining and Metallurgical Combine, the first section of the Navoi Cement Plant, the Il'ichevsk Brick Plant, the hosiery works at the Kokand Hosiery Spinning Combine, a complex for the production of caprolactam and ammonium sulfate at the Chirchik Elektrokhimprom Production Association were put into operation.

Such large enterprises for the production of consumer goods as the rug combine in Khiva, the china plant in Kuvasay, the silk-winding factory in Shakhrisabz, the oil-extracting plants in Urgench and Gulistan, the tobacco farm-plant in Urgut, the Novotashkentskiy Cannery and the plant of kitchen and other furniture in

Tashkent were built during this period. The construction of the first line of the subway was completed. The construction of the spinning factory of the second section of the Bukhara Cotton Combine, the oil-extracting plant in Kasan and others is being completed.

During 1976-1980 11.4 billion rubles, including assets of kolkhozes, were allocated for the development of agriculture. Steps are being taken to develop 492,000 hectares of new irrigated lands. The number of schools, children's preschool institutions, hospitals, polyclinics, cultural and educational institutions, enterprises of trade and personal service and apartment houses increased.

The achievements on the economic front in many ways depend on the further improvement of capital construction. It is necessary to increase steadily the effectiveness of capital investments, to decrease the unfinished construction, to concentrate forces and assets at start-up projects, to improve the organization of work, to carry out more extensively the renovation and retooling of operating enterprises and to improve the quality of construction.

The Ministry of Finance and financial organs locally are constantly revealing internal economic reserves of production and are monitoring the activity of construction ministries and departments--how the plan of accumulations and the obligations to the budget are being fulfilled and how capital investments are being used. The shortcomings are revealed and steps are taken to eliminate them.

How the measures on the quickest possible use of available stocks of uninstalled equipment at construction projects are being implemented is checked regularly. The results of the checks are discussed in the collegium of the republic Ministry of Finance and are reported to the appropriate ministries and departments for the taking of steps to eliminate the shortcomings. The conducted checks and the steps taken in accordance with the results of the checks promoted the reduction of stocks of uninstalled equipment from 61.2 million rubles in 1979 to 45.9 million rubles in 1980.

In the republic there are still ministries, departments and oblast soviet executive committees which are not ensuring the fulfillment of the plans on capital investments. These assets are being dispersed among numerous newly begun construction projects and facilities, which is leading to the nonfulfillment of the assignments on the placement of fixed capital and capacities into operation, the dragging out of the periods of construction of projects and the freezing of considerable sums in unfinished construction.

With a standard of the duration of construction of 3 years the base of the Administration for the Supply of Complete Sets of Production Equipment of the Uzbekmetallurgstroy Trust with an estimated cost of 2,434,000 rubles has been under construction since 1972; the production base of Construction Trust No 9 with an estimated cost of 2,954,000 has been under construction since 1974. The Syrdar'inskaya Oblast Soviet Executive Committee did not include in the 1981 plan the addition to the children's home in Komsomol'skiy Rayon (the balance of the approved cost on 1 January 1981 was 188,000 rubles) and the kindergarten in the settlement of Krest'yanskoye (the balance of the approved cost was 40,000 rubles) and at the same time included the construction of 10 newly begun projects with a total of capital investments of 1,076,000 rubles. In the process of adjustment these projects were included in the 1981 plan.

The checks being made are revealing violations of payment discipline. Nonpayments in capital construction occur at times in connection with the fact that the client ministries and departments use the assets allocated for the financing of capital investments for the wrong purpose. These assets are being transferred to contracting organizations in the form of advances to special accounts at institutions of the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments for the meeting of the expenditures in unfinished construction in amounts which significantly exceed the expenditures.

The analysis of the activity of the construction ministries and departments of the republic showed that due to shortcomings in the organization of the construction industry the terms of the duration of construction of many unplanned projects and of projects not provided with planning estimates are being violated, which is leading to an increase of unfinished construction and indebtedness. On 1 January 1980 the amount of unfinished construction came to: for the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Construction--115 percent of the amount of performed contract work for 1979, for the Uzbek SSR Ministry of Rural Construction--96.3 percent, Glavtashkentstroy--90.1 percent and the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work--57.3 percent. In a number of construction ministries of the republic the production capacities are being underutilized, the output-capital ratio is decreasing. Thus, in 1979 for the Ministry of Construction it decreased by 16 percent, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work--12.2 percent and the Ministry of Rural Construction--9.4 percent.

In some organizations the amounts of performed construction and installation work are being overstated, the quality is low, the administrative and management personnel over and above the staff are being paid at the expense of the wage fund of the workers. As a result in 1979 the overexpenditure of the wage fund for the republic Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and the Ministry of Rural Construction was allowed. Such a situation could not but also affect the correlation of labor productivity and the average wage: for the Ministry of Rural Construction the lead of the increase of the average wage was 2.8 percent and for the Ministry of Construction--7.7 percent.

The Ministry of Rural Construction, the Ministry of Construction, the Ministry of Installation and Special Construction Work and Glavtashkentstroy permitted considerable unproductive expenditures, waste and unplanned losses, which led to the formation of a shortage of internal working capital and to difficulties with settlements. The Uzbek SSR Ministry of Finance in close conjunction with the republic offices of the All-Union Bank for Financing Capital Investments and Gosbank is monitoring the assimilation of the assets intended for the financing of capital investments, as well as the activity of construction ministries and departments. The results are regularly reported to the appropriate party and soviet organs.

The Uzbek SSR Council of Ministers has directed the attention of the executives and members of the collegia of the Ministry of Construction and the Ministry of Rural Construction of the republic, as well as of Glavtashkentstroy to the serious shortcomings in the increase of the efficiency of construction and the level of profitability of the work of subordinate construction subdivisions, as well as to the lack of the proper monitoring of the fulfillment of the plan on labor productivity, the decrease of the production cost of construction and installation work and the industrial output being produced, the economical expenditure of the wage fund, the fulfillment of the plan of the profit, the preservation of internal working capital and the increase of the profitability of work.

The task has been set for the workers of the financial system on the basis of the analysis of the plan and reporting indicators and the materials of checks to direct particular attention to the elaboration and implementation by ministries, departments and the executive committees of local soviets of measures on the assurance of the concentration of capital investments, material, technical, manpower and financial resources at start-up projects, the maximum limitation in 1981 of the number of newly begun construction jobs and projects, the fulfillment of the assignments on the mobilization of internal economic resources in construction (first of all by the reduction of the stocks of uninstalled equipment) and of the plans on the increase of labor productivity, the profit and payments to the budget, as well as to the preservation of internal working capital.

It is necessary to increase the effectiveness of economic levers and stimuli. The proper application in practical work of the enforceable enactments adopted in conformity with the July Decree No 695 of the CPSU Central Committee and the USSR Council of Ministers will increase the level of the economic work of financial organs.

The new gains are far-reaching. And very much has to be done. The Soviet people are well aware that their well-being is created by their own labor: it is possible to distribute and consume only what is produced by our society and, hence, by each person.

COPYRIGHT: "Finansy SSSR", 1981

7807

CSO: 1800/855

REGIONAL

RAYKOM CHIEF ON NEED FOR CENTRALIZED, RAYON-LEVEL CONTROL OF AGRICULTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Sep 81 p 2

[Article by S. Zhilin, first secretary of the Medvedevskiy Raykom of the Party, Hero of Socialist Labor: "The Rayon Link: How to Increase Its Influence"]

[Excerpts] Our Medvedevskiy Rayon is a suburb of Yoshkar-Oly. Its farms have the task of supplying the capital of the autonomous republic above all with such perishable and untransportable foods as milk, vegetables, eggs, table meat and potatoes. At the same time, it has to be noted that the rayon's possibilities for increasing the efficiency of agricultural production are being used on a very low level. Production efficiency is experiencing a negative effect from the un-coordinated actions of the enterprises of the agro-industrial complexes and the major shortcomings in the organization of material and technical supply for the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The work of the enterprises and organizations of the agro-industrial complex is frequently dominated by a departmental approach and a concern for fulfilling their own plan which has been formed by superior organizations, and by a complete independence from the final results of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes which they serve. This applies to the collectives of rural construction workers, land improvement workers, agricultural chemical workers, and the workers of the State Committee for Agriculture.

The departmental leadership of the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex frequently lacks flexibility and an ability to react rapidly to changing circumstances; it does not always take account of the interests of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The material and moral stimuli of the workers of these collectives depend only upon the fulfillment of departmental planning assignments, and not upon the final national economic results of work.

At the present time the ispolkom of our rayon Soviet does not have a body which is authorized to direct all of the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex. As was said above, only two kolkhozes are under the agricultural administration. In planning their production all of the rayon's kolkhozes and sovkhozes coordinate with the agricultural administration only the volume of their production and sales of agricultural output, livestock herds, and crop structure. All of the ceilings on financing, capital investments, contracting, and the material and technical supplies fund are determined by the state enterprises and sovkhozes without the participation of the rayon agricultural administration.

The enterprises of the rayon agro-industrial complex--Sel'khoztekhnika, Sel'khozhimiya, the mobile mechanized columns, "Mariyskmeloratsiya," "Markolkhozstroy" and "Mardorkolkhozstroy"--arrange their relationships with the kolkhozes and sovkhozes on a contract basis.

In addition, the basis of their relationships consists primarily of the departmental interests of these enterprises which do not always accord with the needs and requirements of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes.

However, the requirements of our work, an increase in production efficiency, and an increase in the return from the resources invested in the development of agriculture demand the united efforts of the farmers and all of the workers of the agro-industrial complex in the struggle for better final results. Under the circumstances which have developed the raykom of the CPSU must willy-nilly take upon itself all of the functions of the direction of agriculture, decide upon many of the daily problems of the relationships between the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and the enterprises of the agro-industrial complex, and replace government and farm leaders. This is scarcely justifiable.

In our opinion, it is necessary to have a single agency for the administration of agriculture on the oblast and rayon level. And for the branches which service and process agricultural output. The enterprises which are a part of the rayon's agro-industrial complex would have a dual subordination and would be accountable also to the rayon agricultural administration.

Thought has to be given to the forms and methods of providing incentives for the workers of Sel'khozhimiya and land improvement for an increase in the effective fertility of soils and in yields, of Sel'khoztekhnika--for the technical readiness and use of the machine and tractor pool, and for rural construction workers--for the quality of the construction and the punctuality of the commissioning of production and social and cultural facilities.

All this, in our opinion, will promote a most rapid transformation of the Non-Black Earth Zone, and the creation of the necessary conditions to increase labor productivity and improve the daily lives of agricultural workers.

2959

CSO: 1800/11

REGIONAL

VAYNO ON ESTONIAN PARTY ORGANIZATIONS AND PERSONNEL

Tallinn KOMMUNIST ESTONII in Russian No 8, 1981 pp 6-15

[Article by K. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee: "Party Organizations and Personnel"]

[Text] Work with personnel occupies a particular place in our party's activity and serves as a powerful lever by means of which the Communist Party performs its guiding and directing role in society. Successes in economic and cultural building and the realization of all our plans depend directly on how skillfully and flexibly work is performed on the selection, assignment, promotion and training of personnel. This, V.I. Lenin taught, is the "highlight of all our work"\* for "the political cannot be mechanically separated from the organizational. Policy is pursued via people...."\*\*

At all stages of its development the party has consistently and purposefully pursued a personnel policy, the basic principles of which were formulated by V.I. Lenin. The selection and promotion of people to leading office in accordance with political, professional and moral qualities, the combination of experienced and young workers, the systematic renewal of personnel and at the same time a certain stability of leadership, the democratic nature of the solution of personnel questions and a responsive, solicitous and exacting attitude toward each worker are ensured precisely on the basis of permanent Leninist principles. This enables the party to ensure that all areas be "in the hands of perfectly competent workers who guarantee the success of the job."\*\*\*

The party's personnel policy ensues from its general line, taking account of the specific work conditions and tasks which the party is tackling at the given stage of our society's development. The party's personnel policy finds its concentrated expression at the current stage--developed socialism--in the decisions of CPSU congresses and party Central Committee plenums and in the works and speeches of Comrade L.I.Brezhnev. "The question of leadership," Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev points out, "is a question of personnel."

\*V.I. Lenin, "Poln. sobr. soch." [Complete Works], vol 45, p 113.

\*\*Ibid., p 123.

\*\*\*Ibid., vol 41, p 294.

A tremendous role belongs to Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev in the elaboration of personnel policy and in its subsequent implementation in the spirit of Lenin's requirements. In his works and speeches questions of work with the personnel receive an in-depth theoretical interpretation and comprehensive substantiation. A truly creative atmosphere has been established in the party and the country under L.I. Brezhnev's direct influence wherein trust in the workers is combined with scrupulous exactingness toward them.

Unswervingly guided by the Leninist principles of personnel policy, the 26th CPSU Congress creatively developed the topical, urgent demands which practice currently makes the personnel of and work therewith. Fulfilling the decisions of party congresses and CPSU Central Committee plenums and the instructions of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, the republic party organization is constantly refining work with the personnel. The well-known CPSU Central Committee 1967 decree "The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's Work With Leader Personnel" is of tremendous significance for us.

The CPSU Central Committee decree "The Udmurtskiy Obkom's Work on the Selection, Assignment and Training of Leader Personnel" is helping the republic party organization adopt and consolidate everything valuable that has been accumulated by practice in other organizations and evaluate its activity critically.

The new complex tasks confronting the republic in the 11th Five-Year Plan make particularly high demands on the organization of the entire business of the selection, assignment and training of personnel. For this reason a regular Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum examined the republic party organizations' tasks for an improvement in the work with personnel in the light of the requirements of the 26th CPSU Congress. This question occupies a central place in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee's organizational-political measures for implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and the propositions and directives put forward by Comrade L.I. Brezhnev in the CPSU Central Committee Report.

The examination of these important documents and personnel problems at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum has appreciably enriched the content of the work with the personnel. It is for this reason that the plenum has become a significant landmark in the activity of the republic party organization.

Questions of a refinement of personnel work are systematically examined in the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee, the gorkoms and raykoms and the primary party organizations. Thus in the last 5 years the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau and Secretariat have examined practically all the most important aspects of work with the personnel and studied in detail the state of affairs in the most varied areas. There has been a fundamental appraisal of work with the personnel in the ministries of timber and wood-processing industry, agriculture, local industry, higher and secondary specialized education and justice, in the Yygevaskiy, Rakvereskiy and Khar'yuskiy raykoms and in Tallinn's Oktyabr'skiy Raykom.

Whatever the question examined at Central Committee Bureau or Secretariat sessions, in each case it has been studied from the viewpoint of the competence and the level of responsibility of our personnel. Mention should be made of an improvement in the work with the personnel in the Tallinskiy Gorkom, the Pyarnuskiy, Paydeskiy and Rakvereskiy raykoms and in the ministries of light and timber and wood-processing industry.

Valuable experience of work with the personnel has been accumulated in the local party organizations of the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" Cotton Works, the "Eston-slanets" and "Estremrybfot" production associations, the Electrical Engineering Plant imeni Kh. Pegel'man, the Tallinn Machine-Building Plant imeni I. Lauristin and in a whole number of other of the republic's collectives. It is important to note that in recent years our personnel has been enriched with new experience and graduated from a good school of political, professional and moral conditioning. Its ranks have been reinforced with capable young comrades who have already earned a good reputation in the collectives. All this is the result of the multifaceted, persistent work of the party committees and local party organizations.

Great significance in the solution of questions of the selection and assignment of personnel is attached to the considerable changes which have occurred in the republic in recent years. The Estonian economy now has approximately 190,000 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education in the 755,000 in employment--over twice as many as in 1965. The number of specialists employed in the republic's economy is increasing by 7,000-8,000 annually. We now have more than 100 specialists with higher and approximately 140 with secondary specialized education per 1,000 workers and employees. This is very important inasmuch as the working people's masses serve as the source whence the party organizations constantly draw politically mature, competent people capable of performing at the level of current requirements.

As observed at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, the personnel in industry is distinguished by a high professional level and competence. This applies primarily to the leaders of large-scale associations and integrated works. There has been a considerable increase in the number of directors, their deputies and chief engineers with higher education. The overwhelming majority of enterprises is now headed by technically well-trained, enterprising leaders who know how to organize people's labor and to train them. The proportion of practical workers among leaders of all levels is declining. Almost three-fourths of shop, section and department chiefs at engineering and instrument-making enterprises are specialists with diplomas.

The professional training of agricultural organizers is improving continuously. All sovkhoz directors and 90 percent of kolkhoz chairmen have higher or secondary specialized education. Each kolkhoz now has an average of 35 and each sovkhoz an average of 39 specialists with higher and secondary specialized education. In the last 5 years alone the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes acquired more than 4,000 specialists with higher and secondary qualifications.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum ascertained that the personnel problem in certain important sectors of the economy remains very acute. The situation is particularly infelicitous in the system of trade, public catering and housing-municipal and consumer services, where approximately 40 percent of executive offices are occupied by people without specialized education, the majority of whom are practical workers.

Work with the personnel in the system of the ministries of meat and dairy and food industry, the Fish Industry Administration and certain others was subjected to scrupulous criticism at the plenum. And the state of affairs in these sectors demands that they concern themselves with the personnel more seriously, purposefully and consistently.

Currently, when a turnabout toward an intensification of the economy is under way, the role and responsibility of the personnel increases immeasurably. The far-reaching, unprecedented scale of management logically demands the formulation of questions concerning the quality of leadership, the style of management and methods of work. It is with good reason that the search for and selection of the right leader under current conditions is considered a most complex problem of organization and management. This is why the party pays such close attention to this question.

Many fine, knowledgeable and enterprising leaders from whom much can be learned have matured in the republic's economy.

The collective of the very big "Estonslanets" Production Association has for a long time now been headed by miner's son, Yulo Vol'demarovich Tambet. In his 24 years in the association he has trodden a labor path from mine foreman to general director. Throughout the 10th Five-Year Plan the "Estonslanets" collective, which he leads, occupied first places in the all-union socialist competition of Ministry of Coal Industry enterprises. The extensive introduction of progressive experience enabled all 42 breakage face miner brigades to regularly mine more than 1,000 tons of shale per day and the association to fulfill the 5-year production quota considerably ahead of schedule. Comrade Tambet works in close contact with the party organization and supports the initiative of his subordinates to the utmost. His political maturity is manifested here.

High exactingness toward himself, a responsible attitude toward work and straightforwardness and tact in dealings with people distinguish Feliks Vasil'yevich Shalavin, general director of the "Estremrybflot" Association. He is always among people, consulting them and taking their opinions into consideration and constantly looking for new forms and new methods of work, to which he endeavors to prompt others also, and this has earned him deserved authority among the workers.

Heroes of socialist labor Kheyno Peeterovich Kallaste and Oskar Petrovich Kuul' have headed research-demonstration farms for more than 20 years now. Extensive use is made in these collectives of the latest scientific achievements, progressive experience is introduced and economic indicators improve and production efficiency increases with every passing year. Their successes are known far beyond the republic, and we are all rightly proud of them.

We could also name a whole number of authoritative, acknowledged leaders: Luule Il'marovna Allika, director of the Association imeni V. Klementi, Endel' Avgustovich Liyeberg, chairman of the "9 Maya" Kolkhoz, Kheyno Khansovich Parik, director of the "Tartu" Sovkhoz, Grigoriy Oskarovich Shvartser, chief of the Tallinn House-Building Works, and others.

The important decrees adopted recently on a refinement in the economic mechanism afford the leaders extensive scope for displays of initiative and creativity. And the main thing now is to act without waiting for some special instructions and prompting from above. Take, for example, the transition to evaluating work by the normative net output indicator. Some 66 of the republic's enterprises, including the "Il'marine" Plant, the "Slantsekhim" Association imeni V.I. Lenin and others, are currently operating in accordance with this system.

As the Central Committee plenum emphasized, this system of operation is spreading far more slowly than necessary here. It was said at the plenum that the brigade form of the organization of labor has given a good account of itself at many of the republic's enterprises. It has great prospects both in the training of people and in the achievement of high work results. But this form also, which is no longer new, is being introduced too slowly. Only 18 percent of the workers have been amalgamated in financially autonomous brigades in the Ministry of Construction Materials Industry, for example, approximately 13 percent in local industry and only 5 percent in motor transport and highways. This also has to do with the personnel's initiative.

The demographic situation which is taking shape in the country and our republic demands greater attention to the use of labor resources, the retention of personnel and, particularly, an increase in labor productivity. Nevertheless, work on reducing manual labor is proceeding poorly here. Furthermore, more than 40 industrial enterprises have not yet provided machinery registration certificates for manual labor, although this should have been completed by the end of last year. These and other instances indicate that certain of our leader cadres are still going about the reorganization of the economic mechanism in the light of the requirements of the corresponding CPSU Central Committee decree very slowly.

An enterprising leader is primarily a competent person with an expansive political outlook. He does not remain at a standstill, works to build up a reserve and for the long term, does not shun an intelligent risk in the search for new paths of production development, draws accurate conclusions from collective experience and makes correct decisions on the basis of them. Indifference and fussiness and overcautiousness and adventurism are equally alien to his work style. He does not strive to amend a taut quota but exerts every effort to ensure the plan's successful fulfillment.

The selection and training of personnel in the lagging areas which are failing to cope with the fulfillment of national economic plans and do not provide for people's correct training should be a subject of the particular attention of the party committees and management authorities. Unfortunately, the efficiency of capital investments has begun to decline, the output-capital ratio has been diminishing and the plans for capital construction have not been fulfilled in a number of sectors of the economy in recent years. A number of enterprises fail annually to fulfill the state quotas for the manufacture of important national economic products and consumer commodities. There is also a certain lagging in agriculture, where there has been a decline in the output-capital indicators, and production profitability has diminished on a number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes. The reasons for these negative phenomena vary, but are mainly rooted in the style of work.

That is why, abiding by Lenin's principles, the party committees and bureaus must regard the shortcomings in management and educational work from the standpoint of the work with the personnel and its selection, assignment and training and the monitoring and verification of performance and in a spirit of the highest organization, order and discipline in all spheres and all areas.

Mention was made at the 26th CPSU Congress of the republic party organization's work on production intensification. Our task now is to consolidate what has been

achieved and pursue this course consistently and purposefully in the 11th Five-Year Plan. And success will depend entirely on our personnel and its knowledge, ability and attitude toward this most important matter.

The intensification of production presupposes daily plan-oriented work on the introduction of the most modern, highly productive machinery, mechanisms and equipment embodying the latest scientific and technical achievements and the use of the most accomplished production-engineering processes which are efficient and economical from the viewpoint of the expenditure of both labor and raw materials, energy and other resources.

The results of work in the present year prove convincingly that the republic's industry can accomplish its tasks without an increase in the number of those employed. Furthermore, the number of workers has declined even. However, not all managers have yet been able to reorganize their work with regard for the requirements of the intensive development of the economy, and, as before, an aspiration is observed in places to an expansion of production space and an increase in the number of workers.

The 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress set the task of channeling capital investments mainly into the modernization and retooling of enterprises and the introduction of new equipment and progressive technology. It is planned to channel one-half of capital investments to this end in our republic's industry in the 11th Five-Year Plan. But at enterprises of the Ministry of Meat and Dairy Industry, the Estonian SSR Fish Industry Administration and electrical engineering industry only one-third. With this approach we will still be a long time solving problems of the fundamental retooling of operating enterprises and the elimination of heavy manual labor in these sectors.

The work that has been started on implementation of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realization of the food program has moved to the forefront the task of an improvement in the qualitative composition of agricultural personnel in all components of production, which is particularly important for overcoming the lagging of a number of our kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Much potential for an increase in the efficiency of all agricultural production is concealed precisely in pulling such farms up to the level of the progressive ones and in overcoming their lagging.

Last year the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau approved the work of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom on raising the level of the economy of lagging farms. Questions of strengthening the personnel and enhancing its political and professional training were made of primary importance in the solution of these problems. The raykom made the decision to replace certain farm leaders. New leaders were appointed on the "Tali," "Pyarnyye" and "Pyarnu" sovkhozes, and the chairman on the "Khalinga" Kolkhoz was replaced. Many kolkhozes and sovkhozes were strengthened with experienced specialists.

Changes were noticed fairly quickly. In a year, for example, P. Kal'yuste, the new director of the "Tali" Sovkhoz, was able to bring the farm up to sixth place in the rayon in yield, although, of course, was unable to immediately achieve a level which might be considered satisfactory. Upon arrival at the new place, he turned attention primarily to the organization of operations--the main element which was the cause of the lagging under the previous leadership. His organizational skill and

ability to solve "human" problems just as thoroughly as economic problems had their effect. With the help of the party organization he was able to awaken in his subordinates a feeling of proprietorship and a confidence that matters could be rectified.

In 2 years L. Tamvere, the new chairman of the "Khalinga" Kolkhoz, was able to bring the farm up to the foremost boundaries. Only recently lagging in all indicators, the collective was awarded the CPSU Central Committee, USSR Council of Ministers, AUCCTU and Komsomol Central Committee Challenge Red Banner just prior to the congress for big achievements. Some 3,700 feed units were harvested per hectare of tilled land, almost 36 quintals of cereals per hectare were obtained and the per cow milk yields increased to 4,000 kilos or by more than 1 ton compared with 1978 last year here.

It is perfectly obvious that such a correct, party-minded approach to the solution of socioeconomic problems through the strengthening of the personnel should be emphatically established in the work of rural and all other party committees. We must make considerably better use of the department of leader training under the auspices of the Estonian Agricultural Academy and send it promising comrades who, following graduation, will really be capable of working as farm leaders.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev pointed in the report to the 26th CPSU Congress to the need for the party's special attention to the sphere of distribution. To convert this instruction into concrete deeds it is primarily essential that we considerably increase exactingness toward the executive personnel and all workers of the enterprises and organizations of the services sphere. It is necessary to most decisively do away with all machinations involving goods in short supply and other abuses in trade and services and institute strict proceedings against the culprits here.

In the Ninth and 10th five-year plans the services sphere developed more intensively than the training of workers therefor, and we cannot reassure ourselves with references to objective causes of the current situation. It is necessary to find a way out. Certain measures have been adopted recently to extend the training of specialists for the services sphere. But this is not enough. It is also necessary to use other paths of a solution of the personnel problem in these sectors: sending young people on Komsomol passes, organizing short-term courses and so forth.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum pointed to the need for the promotion of capable young people to executive work. After all, hundreds of young specialists with diplomas of commercial teknikums have been working for years in positions requiring no special training while trading enterprises are frequently led by people who have no specialized education and who are coping inadequately with their duties.

It is necessary to concern ourselves more actively with questions of service sphere executive improvement. Insufficient attention is as yet being paid to this. All this is negatively reflected in the quality of service.

Higher-than-usual exactingness, particular care and thoughtfulness should be displayed in the promotion of cadres to party bodies. After all, it is they who are the direct purveyors of our party's policy and the organizers of the fulfillment of the decisions of party congresses. Currently 95 percent of the workers in the

Estonian Communist Party Central Committee machinery are specialists of the economy, and many of them have a wealth of experience of party, soviet and management work. All gorkom and raykom secretaries have higher education, and the majority of them are specialists of leading sectors of the economy and have acquired higher party-political education.

However, while giving what has been achieved its due and evaluating our activity self-critically in the light of the high demands of the 26th CPSU Congress we cannot also fail to see appreciable shortcomings in this work. For this reason the Central Committee plenum pointed to the urgent need for a differentiated approach to the staffing of the gorkom and raykom machinery with specialists of the economy and people who are politically mature, experienced and knowledgeable. This applies primarily to the instructor body of the party committees.

The same may be said about the leaders of the local party levels--the primary party organization secretaries. Their qualitative composition has improved considerably in the republic party organization as a whole. One out of every two now has higher or incomplete higher education. Almost two-thirds of the secretaries of party organizations of enterprises of industry, communications and construction and kolkhozes and sovkhozes of the republic are specialists of the corresponding sectors of the economy.

As noted at the Central Committee plenum, the overall good indicators also conceal shortcomings and incomplete work. Take, for example, such an indicator as the proportion of agricultural specialists with higher education among kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations secretaries. Of the 303 farm party organization secretaries, only 83 persons, that is, 27 percent, have higher agricultural education, and only one out of every five has higher party-political education. And if this category of the party aktiv is seen from the viewpoint of growth prospects in such an important sphere as agricultural production, only a little more than one-fourth has the foundation for such growth in level of education.

As Comrade L.I. Brezhnev emphasized at the 26th congress, it is necessary that the comrades promoted to party work be steeled in the heart of the working people's masses and that they know from personal experience the concerns of the workers, peasants and the intelligentsia.

In the light of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress fundamental significance is attached to the consistent pursuit of a policy of the promotion of personnel from the ranks of workers and kolkhoz members who have acquired sound general educational training and who possess organizing capabilities. It is fitting to mention here that many of the republic's executives began their path as workers and peasants, including one-third of gorkom and raykom secretaries and one-half of ministers.

We have extensive opportunities for the promotion of workers and kolkhoz members to executive work in the party, soviet and management bodies. Some 14,000 of the republic's industrial workers now have higher or secondary specialized education. Many of them are continuing their studies, are acquiring new knowledge and possess sound organizing capabilities. It is necessary to spot such people in good time, help them and test their strengths in public work.

An essential feature is the correct combination of experienced, tempered personnel with capable young workers. Currently the majority of party workers in the republic are under 40 years of age, while they constitute approximately 60 percent of the gorkom and raykom machinery. Life convinces us that this practice in work needs to be asserted increasingly.

An important principle in work with the personnel is the stability and plan-orientation of its renewal. Stability has a positive influence on the personnel's entire level of work, strengthening its confidence in its powers. At the same time the party attaches considerable significance to the consciously organized replacement of personnel, constant replenishment of the executive body with fresh forces and the intelligent combination in leadership of the representatives of different generations. The wisdom, restraint, experience of life and ideological conviction of the elder comrades should be combined with the fresh knowledge, initiative and imagination of the young people.

A logical, objective process of personnel renewal is under way in the republic. We regard this as progressive advancement and a creative approach to the accomplishment of the tasks confronting us. Many workers have been promoted to responsible positions recently. A number of comrades who have attended a serious school of economic, party and soviet work locally have come to head ministries and departments.

The practice of the "horizontal" transfer of workers has given a good account of itself. Such transfers have been effected here from rayon to rayon at raykom first secretary and ispolkom chairman level, and intrarayon transfers have taken place in Pyarnuskiy, Valgaskiy, Tartuskiy, Vyruskiy and other of the republic's rayons. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau believes that this practice has fully justified itself and afforded experienced, very valuable personnel an opportunity to reveal anew its organizing talent and creative capabilities.

The Central Committee plenum pointed out that any transfer must be approached with great seriousness. Contrived, hasty relocations from one place to another and unwarranted personnel changeability cannot be permitted. In other words, it is necessary to proceed always from the expediency of such measures.

The 26th CPSU Congress paid great attention to women's participation in executive work--party, soviet, management and so forth. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau displays constant concern for women's extensive enlistment in active state and public work. Many women have been elected to executive party and soviet authorities and as party organization secretaries, are working in the trade union leadership and have been appointed enterprise and establishment leaders. For example, women currently constitute more than 29 percent of gorkom and raykom secretaries compared with 18 percent 5 years ago.

It is important to mention that the republic's party, soviet and management authorities consistently pursue the principle of political, social and national equality in promoting people to executive work. This means that the comrades who are best capable of performing the work entrusted to them are promoted to executive position.

Implementing Lenin's nationality policy, the party attaches great significance to the training of national personnel. This is easy to see in the example of our

republic, where in the years of Soviet power leader cadres of indigenous nationality for all areas of party, state, public and management work have matured.

Our personnel policy must continue to be internationalist and actively contribute to the strengthening of the friendship of the peoples. It is necessary to take into attentive consideration the multinational composition of the cities and rayons and labor collectives of the republic in the selection and promotion of executive personnel. This work needs to be performed thoughtfully and in party-minded fashion.

The CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress points out that the creation of a dependable personnel reserve was and remains a most important task. We in the republic have experience of the formation of a personnel reserve from the ranks of national economy specialists and capable organizers who are able to mobilize people for the accomplishment of the tasks confronting a collective. It is sufficient to say that in the last 5 years the absolute majority of promotions to the positions of raykom and gorkom secretaries and gorispolkom and rayispolkom chairmen and their deputies were made from the existing reserve.

Certain positive experience of work with the personnel reserve has been accumulated in republic ministries and departments. In the Ministry of Light Industry, for example, the training of managers has been put on a scientific footing and an entire complex of the professionalization of executive personnel has been developed. Specialists listed in the promotion reserve acquire in the ministry's industrial training center specialized knowledge, skills and knowhow pertaining to management--so-called position training. The novelty and significance of this experience is primarily the fact that it organically combines two principles--formation of the leader of a socialist type and refinement of the management system.

An effective system of work with the personnel reserve has also taken shape in many party organizations. At the "Krengol'mskaya manufaktura" Works, for example, it has become a rule to examine all the most important questions of the assignment and training of managers and of strengthening the decisive production sectors with capable people at sessions of the works' party committee and factory and department party committees and party bureaus and at meetings of communists and the party-economic aktiv. As a result a personnel reserve has been created at the enterprise consisting of more than 200 workers, two-thirds of whom are CPSU candidates and members. Work with the reserve embraces the entire system of measures for organization of worker improvement, qualification apprenticeship during a period of leave and long tours of duty in the positions to which promotion is planned in the future. This is undoubtedly contributing to the personnel's accumulation of the essential knowledge.

The reserve should be public. Obviously it is useful for the person himself to know that he is in the reserve for a certain position. He will prepare himself for work at a higher level. After all, the right to be promoted has to be earned. In addition, his positive and negative qualities may be better revealed with such an approach. And it is better for both the work and the person himself if his shortcomings are discovered before and not after his appointment to office. The reserve should be flexible, renewed constantly and changed depending on the demands of the situation and the time.

The party committees are called on to strive for the creation of a system in work with the personnel reserve which rules out chance in the selection of workers and the replacement of executive positions. The more so in that practice graphically confirms that if this is lacking, the "transfer mechanism" can produce annoying disruptions and possible errors lowering the standard of work of the labor collectives and having a negative influence on people's mood. We have such instances of unsuccessful transfers here, unfortunately.

That is why a principal task of the party organizations is the institution of vital organizing work and a profoundly party-minded and scrupulous approach to the creation of a dependable personnel reserve.

In the light of the high demands of the party congress considerable tasks confront the personnel of the soviet authorities. Both centrally and locally there are now in our soviets competent, well-trained people capable of tackling these tasks. The educational level of leaders of the mass tier--rural and community soviets--has risen. Currently more than 90 percent of chairmen and secretaries of their ispolkoms have higher or secondary education. Practically all chairmen and their deputies in the gorispolkoms and rayispolkoms have higher education, 80 percent are specialists of the national economy and almost 30 percent are graduates of or students at higher party schools. It is perfectly understandable that such a body of executive personnel enables us to considerably increase the level of activity of the local soviets and them to better perform their principal task--coordinating and monitoring the work of the enterprises and organizations on their territory.

Many important questions are now raised and resolved on the initiative of soviet deputies. Fuller use has come to be made of such means of supervision of the work of the state administration authorities and officials as the deputy's inquiry, reports to the electorate and the fulfillment of mandates. Nevertheless, the city and rayon soviets and the workers of the staff of the soviet authorities locally are not making full use of the powers granted them by the new constitution. Certain soviets display inconsistency in monitoring the fulfillment of decrees of the higher authorities and their own decrees. Insufficient attention is paid to the maximum use of local potential for an increase in meat and milk production, particularly in the individual sector, and the organization at local enterprises of the production of goods in mass demand and an improvement in their quality.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev observed in the Central Committee Report to the 26th CPSU Congress that "the trade unions sometimes still lack initiative in the use of their broad rights. They are not always persistent in questions of the fulfillment of collective contracts and labor protection and are still responding inadequately to instances of breaches of labor legislation, bureaucratism and red tape." This fully applies to the trade union organizations of our republic also.

The trade union organizations have not yet achieved the high efficacy of socialist competition, the effective introduction of its most progressive forms and its orientation toward the quest for intrinsic potential. The union organizations are making inadequate use of the force of influence of the labor collectives in the struggle against drunkenness and absenteeism, are failing to pay due attention to an improvement in the organization of labor and production and are frequently reconciled to breaches of labor laws, rushed work and overtime.

The causes of these and other deficiencies are to be found largely in the insufficiently assertive work of the union personnel. The level of training of these workers still does not fully correspond to present-day requirements and the scale of the tasks confronting the trade unions. For this reason the republic trade union authorities and raykoms and gorkoms must considerably improve the practice of the selection, assignment and training of trade union personnel.

There is also great attention paid today to executive Komsomol personnel. This is connected with the more complex tasks which have to be accomplished by the Komsomol and its increased role in communist building and the education of the younger generation. As observed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress, many Komsomol workers sometimes copy the far from the best style of certain establishments and departments, hold many different meetings and engage in the compilation of a variety of reference material. But Komsomol work is a live, concrete business, and in no event can a conventionalized approach, red tape and the excessive convening of meetings substitute for it. For this reason the party committees must pay more attention to the Komsomol personnel and its style of work.

As is known, at the 15th and 20th plenums the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee scrupulously examined the state of ideological and political education in the republic. Paths were outlined and means were determined for its improvement. As observed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress, more attention than ever before should now be paid to a refinement of ideological work in the republic.

The 26th CPSU Congress posed with party-minded pointedness the task of the reorganization of the main areas and spheres of ideological work. Such a reorganization depends to a decisive extent primarily on work with the ideological personnel.

As was pointed out at the last Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum, we are still working insufficiently purposefully on raising the ideological-political and professional level of the ideological personnel. Such important categories of ideological personnel as journalists, cultural-educational establishment workers and teachers often remain beyond the purview of the party authorities locally. They must be helped to raise their ideological-political level since they are called on by their job to educate people and convey party policy to the masses. It is necessary to enlist writers and art workers more in public activity.

The primary duty of creative workers is to be active participants in communist building and to champion with their work the progressive, humanistic ideals of our party. And not only with their work. Creative workers are, as a rule, known and respected people. For this reason it is very important that in speaking to various audiences, particularly to young people, they talk not only about their own creative quest and literary or artistic plans but also connect them with practice and maturely, competently and with profound conviction propagandize our Soviet reality.

Personnel policy is effective only if it is pursued with regard for the long term. This is why we have to mention today the significance of work with the young people. Among the many qualities which the younger generation ought to possess the 26th CPSU Congress highlighted knowledgeability, love of labor and the ability to work. These qualities should be molded in the young people at an early age, primarily at school. For this reason constant attention to the school and to its increased link

with life and with the practice of communist building is a principal party task. In this connection decisive significance is attached to our work with the pedagogical personnel.

The party displays unflagging concern for the ideological-political and professional training of personnel and strives to ensure that executives of all levels constantly raise their ideological-theoretical level, deepen their knowledge and become highly qualified leaders conforming to present-day requirements.

The Central Committee plenum made it incumbent upon the gorkoms and raykoms to broadly enlist soviet, union and Komsomol activists in studies. The task is to ensure that all leading cadres study regularly.

Many managers and party, soviet, union and Komsomol workers conduct political groups and seminars at enterprises, in establishments and on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Approximately every second executive in the republic is a propagandist, lecturer, rapporteur or political information worker. As experience shows, this is noticeably reflected in a rise in the ideological-political level of the studies and contributes to the achievement of the main thing--the fruitfulness of party education.

The directors K. Iokhansoo of the "Kommunat" Leather Footwear Association, E. Tiyts of Pyarnuskiy Rayon's "Tootsi" Association, A. Kangro of the Tartu Instrument-Making Plant, Kh. Kuuzik of the Vyaymelaskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum and others are skilled propagandists, for example. They analyze in depth complex aspects of current political life and reveal their essence and nature. And the main thing is that they know how to link a topic with local facts drawn from the life of the city, rayon, plant and sovkhoz and do not evade acute questions.

Uniform political days, at which, as a rule, all executives speak, have given a good account of themselves in the republic. And this is most correct. Contacts with leaders of the highest level prompts people to think expansively and in a state-minded manner and to realize more poignantly their responsibility for the accomplishment of the tasks confronting the republic. And it is useful for the leader himself to meet with people more frequently and to know of the situation in the labor collectives. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum emphasized that such a successful form of work as the political days also needs to be improved.

The party teaches us, and this was emphasized particularly by the 26th CPSU Congress, that all ideological work must be performed in lively and interesting manner and without a standard set of ready formulas. Whence it follows that the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Propaganda and Agitation Department, the gorkoms and raykoms and the rapporteurs themselves need to search more persistently for new forms of communication with the masses, analyze the speeches and refine the procedure of their preparation and delivery in order to enhance the efficacy of the speeches, satisfy the audience's inquiries more fully and be able to respond to every observation and any question. It must be borne in mind that a leader's attitude toward a concrete proposal, request and critical remark is to a considerable extent an indicator of his political maturity and professional attributes. The CPSU Central Committee draws our attention to this particularly in the decree "Measures for a Further Improvement in Work With the Working People's Letters and Proposals in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress".

Any process means primarily people. And living the interests of the enterprise, the farm and the establishment means living people's interests and their needs and concerns. Any leader must do everything incumbent upon him for the political, professional and cultural growth of his subordinates. After all, it is such growth which ultimately ensures success.

It is no secret that we still have leaders for whom economic and technical problems overshadow the living person. And then such a leader is puzzled: the plan is being fulfilled, there are bonuses, but people are leaving the enterprise.

The leader of a collective does not have the right to forget that people's attitude toward his orders evolves in accordance with how he personally approaches matters. Does he work spiritedly? Is he able to bring what has been started to a conclusion? Is he bold in settling questions? Does he not seek a slightly broader back behind which he can reliably take cover? In a word, does he know how to organize work precisely?

He who thinks that the ethical qualities of this person and leader or the other and his moral demeanor are unrelated to the economy and production matters is profoundly mistaken. We know of instances where an unhealthy moral atmosphere, flagrant breaches of the party principles of work with the personnel and labor laws and a callous attitude toward people have led to failures in the production activity of whole collectives. A number of leaders is punished annually in the republic for serious oversights in work, extravagance, abuse of position and violations of party and state ethics.

The higher organizations sometimes treat the behavior of certain leaders, even those who commit crimes, with incomprehensible patience. Thus K. Kallikorm, former director of the "Vyrts' yarv" Research-Demonstration Fish Farm, was given a suspended sentence of 2 years' imprisonment for abusing his position. But the Vil'yandiskiy Raykom Bureau considered that a person who had committed a crime could carry a party card, merely reprimanding him and noting this on his record. Only following the intervention of the higher authorities was this decision revoked and Kallikorm expelled from the party.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee emphasized once again: the standards of party and also civic responsibility are uniform and immutable for all, for ordinary communists and for leaders. With no allowances for rank and title, position and past services.

The level of responsibility and discipline of the workers depends to a large extent on how supervision and the verification of performance is organized. This is a most effective means of personnel training. This is why the Central Committee plenum set the task of ensuring that the verification of performance be well organized at all levels, from top to bottom, be exercised systematically and assist not only in revealing shortcomings and mistakes but also in their timely removal and prevention and in the most correct solutions being found for the set tasks.

The precisely organized verification and supervision of how leaders and management personnel implement party and government decisions and the instructions of the higher authorities serve as an important tool of their training. Extensive use is made

for this purpose of such effective forms as briefings on the fulfillment of decisions adopted earlier, leaders' reports and conversations with them in the party committees. As practice shows, an effective means of supervision is the creation in the local party organizations of commissions for exercising the right of supervision of the activity of the administration. Their number has more than tripled in the republic party organization in the last decade alone, and 2,813 commissions are operating currently. All this is producing good results and is positively reflected in the increased efficiency and quality of all our work.

The paramount task now of our personnel and all labor collectives and the communists who head them is concern for realization of the plans for economic and social development for 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan as a whole. A tested arsenal of weapons is aimed at mobilizing all our personnel and all workers for creative, highly efficient work. And the greater the attention paid at all levels to concern for the formation of comprehensively trained and ideologically and morally mature personnel, the more impressive the republic's successes in implementation of the historic decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress will be.

COPYRIGHT: Izdatel'stvo Tsk KP Estonii, "KOMMUNIST ESTONII", 1981

8850

CSO: 1800/15

REGIONAL

ESTONIA'S VAYNO, UPSI ADDRESS PLENUM ON LIVESTOCK RAISING

Vayno Speech

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[ETA abridged report on speech at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum by K.G. Vayno, first secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades!

Today's plenum is examining a question which is very important for us—that of a further increase in the efficiency of a principal sector of the republic's economy and our main agricultural sector--animal husbandry. We have undoubted achievements here in this sphere, and the intensiveness of animal husbandry is relatively high. Nevertheless, while evaluating what has been achieved at its worth we cannot rest content since the most accessible reserves have now been exhausted to a considerable extent. Finding something new is not easy and uncovering additional production growth potential is not simple. But this must be done constantly and persistently—life demands this.

Under the conditions of our republic we can and must increase meat and milk production and improve the qualitative indicators of animal husbandry only by way of the intensification of production. We have no other way.

Comrade L.I. Brezhnev mentioned the work of Estonia's communists on production intensification in the CPSU Central Committee Report to the 26th party congress. This is a high evaluation. It makes it incumbent upon us to perform this work even more extensively and persistently, constantly improving and intensifying it. Production intensification under our conditions means primarily the extensive introduction in practice of scientific achievements, use of the experience of the best farms with respect to an increase in the productiveness of animal husbandry and the fuller assimilation of the production potential which has already been created in agriculture. It also means the further, constant development of fodder production and its transition to an industrial footing and an increase in the yield of fodder crops, that is, bringing the fodder base up to the level of animal husbandry's high-quality feed requirements.

The intensification of the economy and its increased efficiency consist, to translate this formula into the language of practical matters, primarily in ensuring that production grow more rapidly than expenditure thereon and ensuring the possibility of more being achieved with the enlistment of comparatively fewer resources. This was how Comrade L.I. Brezhnev defined the formula of intensification at the party congress. It is applicable in agriculture also: producing more meat, milk and other products today than yesterday and tomorrow more than today per 100 hectares of land. This is what we mean when we speak of the intensification of animal husbandry.

What are seen as being the main directions in this work today? Primarily, of course, an improvement in the thoroughbred properties of the livestock and its increased productiveness. Many farms in the republic already have a highly productive pedigree cow herd. We have kolkhozes, sovkhozes and entire rayons, like Paydeskij, for example, where the annual per cow yield has reached 4,000 kilos. Pedigree work is being performed at a good level here, constant concern is displayed for the reproduction of the herd and the feeding livestock is increased by the time of the pasturing period for the best use of cheap summer fodder. This is undoubtedly correct.

But something else also has to be mentioned. No less than 20 farms annually obtain per cow yields of less than 3,000 kilos. The question prompts itself: is everything as it should be there with respect to pedigree work?

It is very important to strive for an increase in yields today, but thought needs to be given to the future also. What kind of herd will we be working with next year and by the end of the 5-year plan? From what are high milk yields to be achieved in the future? This is why the discussion of pedigree work is so important.

In this connection mention also has to be made of the situation concerning the young animals. This is one of the weakest spots in our animal husbandry. The conditions of the keep and the feeding practices on many farms do not correspond to zootechnical requirements. Whence the considerable murrain of the young animals. In the majority of cases we term such an attitude an "oversight" or "shortcoming". But let us speak plainly: this is downright mismanagement and short-sightedness. Displaying concern for the young animals today means creating the basis for an increase in meat and milk tomorrow.

Animal husbandry in the republic is being switched purposefully to industrial techniques. Much diverse equipment has been installed in the livestock sections. The continuous nature of the production cycle and, as a result, the level of milk production, the mood of the milkers and their labor productivity depend on the uninterrupted operation of the milking installations, carriers and feed distributors. If the cows are not milked on time and they are not fed on account of the disrepair of an installation, we will obtain kilograms and quintals less of the product, and such losses are irretrievable, moreover. Organizing the dependable operation of the machinery in the livestock sections and its timely repair and model care is also a contribution to the intensification of animal husbandry.

And further. Of the 5,200 milkers, one out of every six in the republic is milking an average of less than 3,000 kilos of milk per year. Of course, there are various reasons for this here. In some cases it depends on the quality of the herd and the level of the feeding, in others on the state of mechanization and the experience,

skills and conscientiousness of the milker herself. Work needs to be improved in all these areas. After all, the milker is a principal figure in animal husbandry, and the efficiency of animal husbandry as a whole ultimately depends on her labor productivity.

And, of course, fodder. The keynote speaker and the comrades who spoke in the debate here have already had much to say about this. This question was examined specially at an Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. For this reason I will say only that the creation of a dependable fodder base is the highest principle of intensive animal husbandry.

A few words about the individual sector also. It is well known that the products of this sector now constitute a substantial proportion of agricultural production. The attitude toward the individual sector has changed recently, particularly following the adoption of a whole number of decisions, and the situation here has improved somewhat. This work needs to be continued. It is necessary not merely to expand the sale of young animals to the public but to sell it thoroughbred livestock and not merely annually allocate some pasture and hayfield areas but also assign them for a long period in order that people may improve the land, care for it and increase the yield. Help also needs to be provided in the way of mechanisms and equipment. All this also is an essential path of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products. Consequently, this also is directly related to the sector's intensification.

It was deemed necessary at the 26th party congress to formulate a special food program, the basis of which is a further upsurge in agriculture. It was emphasized here that animal husbandry is today the shock front in the countryside. This is how the party defined the role and place of this important agricultural sector.

Each of us has always connected the concept of "front" and "forward line" with a perception of a tremendous straining of all forces and the constant subordination of personal interests to the achievement of the common goal. The main goal of agriculture today is an increase in the production of meat and milk and to provide the country with as much of them as possible. And this needs to be done within a comparatively short period, that is, at a shock pace. This means also that our attitude toward animal husbandry matters must correspond to the party's appeal and be professional, decisive and, what is most important, fruitful. Scrupulously and in party-minded manner--this is the only way to put it!

Party meetings are currently under way in the republic which are discussing the tasks for the organized completion of the harvesting and an increase in the production and procurement of agricultural products and measures to step up the work connected with rendering the rural workers assistance in the harvesting and fodder procurement. The communists have expressed many constructive, useful proposals aimed at an acceleration of the pace of the harvesting on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes and adopted upgraded pledges. Despite the difficulties brought about by unfavorable weather conditions, many farm collectives are promising to overfulfill the plans for fodder procurement and to sell the state additional potatoes, grain and milk. It is very important to support this mood and the proposals of the communists, thoroughly take account of the collectives' pledges and translate them into the language of practical deeds. Otherwise these meetings could lose their mobilizing significance and become measures for "points," while the decisions could become well-intentioned appeals. This cannot be permitted.

The closer it is to fall, the more difficult harvesting conditions are. Nature is particularly stingy now when it comes to fine days. Nor does September promise many sunny days. Consequently, it is necessary to adjust ourselves to rain, cold and sodden fields. It must be taken into account that if we are unable to complete the potato harvesting in the first 10 days of October, it will be virtually impossible to prevent considerable losses of the cultivated harvest. We must be particularly careful and gather in completely everything that has been cultivated, not leave in the ground a single tuber and avoid losses and spoilage of the harvest. Everything should be subordinated to ensuring that we fulfill the plans for the procurement and sale to the state of potatoes as quickly as possible, ship them to the consumers in good time and lay them in for storage and create full-fledged seed stocks.

Considering that much work has to be performed manually on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, it will not be possible to manage without the help of students, highschoolers and workers and employees of city and rayon centers. And we must get on with this--this is what the current situation demands.

We are also obliged to pay particular attention to ensuring that we achieve a sharp reduction in losses in the harvesting of cereals. Replenishment of the grainforage stocks and the increased productiveness of the livestock are closely connected with this. Overfulfilling the plans for the procurement of coarse and succulent fodder is no less important.

For the successful accomplishment of these tasks it is necessary to improve the organization of work and increase people's responsibility in all areas of agricultural production.

Much has already been said today about the poor weather conditions and the difficulties connected therewith. All this is correct. It is not easy for the kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives. Work on fodder procurement has been performed in accordance with a schedule which has been compressed to the limit owing to rain, nevertheless, it has made considerable headway. Workers of industry and other sectors of the economy have come to the assistance of the rural workers. Additional trucks and tractors have been dispatched to the countryside. Such a concentration of forces is making it possible to overcome the bad weather and make the maximum use of the favorable periods.

Of course, a considerable part is also being played by the production-technical potential of the kolkhozes and sovkhozes, which has increased appreciably in recent years. Some 750 Ye-280 self-powered fodder-harvesting combines and as many Ye-301 mowers have been put into operation on the farms this year in the procurement of fodder from grass alone. Almost every farm has AVM vitamin grass meal units, and the capacity of the grain-drying complexes has been increased. But this does not mean, of course, that there are no weak links on the fodder-procurement and harvesting conveyors. They exist, and primarily in transportation. The farms are still short of trucks and tractor-drawn trailers with an increased body volume for the shipment of green bulk.

It has to be said that we have become more experienced and organized. The fodder-procurement period of this year has exhibited many good examples. It is sufficient to point out that almost 40 percent of the 400,000 tons of hay procured this year was gathered in and put in storage within a week--from 6 through 13 July. There had

not been such a pace hitherto. Consequently, it is possible to work in shock manner, making full use of every fine minute.

In the entire period of the hay harvesting, from the second 10-day period of June through the end of July, there were only 12-15 favorable days, and pretty good use was made of all of them for the replenishment of feed stocks. The kolkhozes and sovkhozes continued to lay in haylage and silage and produce pellets and grass meal under the unstable weather conditions and frequent rains. Pretty good fodder stocks from grass had been created here by the start of September. It may be said with confidence that for the upcoming wintering there is a sure base for the fattening of the cattle and milk production.

The experience which has been accumulated, particularly by the foremost farms, confirms that even under poor conditions we can procure a sufficiency of high-quality fodder. The more so in that ideal weather cannot be counted on.

An analysis of the weather over the last 15 years shows that we had comparatively favorable conditions on only seven occasions and that even then they were favorable only for certain work. While certain periods even in these years were very difficult. Thus for 4 years agricultural crops had insufficient warmth in the vegetation period. In 6 years the winter crops were severely damaged by the winter. For 5 years conditions were unfavorable for the spring sowing, while fodder-procurement operations were performed in bad weather, as a rule, on no less than three-four occasions in a 5-year period.

The previous 5-year plan was the most difficult in a weather respect. Only 2 years out of the 5 corresponded to the description "favorable"--1976 and, to a certain extent, 1979. And in 1976 even heavy frosts at the end of September led in many places to the freezing of the potatoes to some extent and to part of them perishing.

For the current harvesting of grain crops it is considered the norm if in August there are 14 days with good conditions. But, as is known, there were only 9-10 such days in 1977, 1978 and 1980, while this August they were 50 percent fewer.

An analysis of the weather conditions leads to the conclusion that work in the republic's agriculture should always be organized with the expectation of the worst weather variant, with us orienting ourselves toward this and unfailingly taking it into consideration. Such is our climate, and we can and must know its complexities and prepare ourselves accordingly, that is, train the personnel, have the necessary equipment and adapt it to our conditions. The possibilities for this are growing constantly. The tractor and combine fleet on the farms has become more powerful, drying complexes and many modern production facilities have been built and fodder procurement, conservation and storage techniques have been assimilated. All this is enabling us to resist bad weather better.

Despite the marked deterioration in weather conditions in recent years, in the republic as a whole the level of the yield of grain crops and meadow and pasture land is rising. The average annual yield of cereals on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes in the Eighth Five-Year Plan was 21.4 quintals per hectare, 24 quintals in the Ninth and 26.2 quintals in the 10th. The average annual yield of perennial grasses for hay increased from 28 to 40 quintals in this period.

Why do I mention this? To emphasize once again that we have in our agriculture possibilities for intensive growth and the essential resources. The point is that we have not yet learned to make full and correct use of them, do not always approach them in proprietorial manner and are not always able to make productive use of equipment. Here is just one example. In August we had gathered in the cereals from barely 60 percent of the area and are very much behind with the harvesting. This situation can partially be explained by objective causes: even in July many of the fields had been severely soddened and could not take combines even with double wheels and with half-track tread. But even under these conditions not everything was done to increase the passability of powerful equipment. In addition, many combines with half-track tread stood idle. Is this normal? And here again it is necessary to point to the need to organize work in a far better manner. It is this which explains many shortcomings.

Repeated mention has been made of the need for an increase in the efficacy of patronage assistance and a stimulation of the role of the party organizations of the city in the solution of urgent problems of the countryside. Such assistance has now become a permanent factor. The final result both in cropping and in animal husbandry will also depend on it to a considerable extent. Nobody is doing anybody any favors here for everyone is called on to participate in tackling the nationwide task of agricultural development.

The countryside needs not simply assistance, not assistance in general. The farms now need, as a rule, skilled specialists--machine operators, tractor drivers, combine operators--motor transport and, in the period of mass potato harvesting, people. Today's agricultural production can no longer be satisfied with the approach to patronage whereby merely the quantitative aspect is pushed to the forefront. We cannot adopt such an approach to labor resources. We have no surplus manpower in industry, construction or transportation. On each occasion people have to be torn away from their main work and, to be blunt, frequently to the detriment of basic production.

For this reason it is necessary to bring order to bear in patronage assistance and render it with the least costs and greater efficiency. Practice demands that the collectives extending patronage to the farms know well which specialists they need most. But this knowledge alone is not enough. Specialists should be sent to the countryside when the need for this arises.

It may be asked: and what if there are no such specialists in production, what needs to be done then? The answer is very simple. It is necessary to train such. We should organize the training of such people at special courses this very winter. It is necessary to organize matters such that definite equipment be reserved for a machine operator-patron and that during the period of summer work on the farm he not be a bystander but his own man. This is already being done in some places. Machine operator-patrons have been working on the farms at summer time on equipment reserved for them for several years. The experience of the Tallinn Polytechnical Institute, for example, is interesting. A group of students who had been receiving tuition in the machine-operator field had been working successfully on the farms during the summer vacation. This led to the idea of the students' more extensive enlistment in seasonal work as machine operators following the appropriate training. Such courses should also be organized in other of the republic's VUZ's. It is also necessary to tackle other questions connected with the dispatch of people and their remuneration for a period of work on the farm and so forth.

In examining questions of an improvement in organizing work and an increase in production efficiency we have to return once again to questions of the strict observance of plan and state discipline. This was discussed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress and the last Estonian Communist Party Central Committee plenum. Some places consider it the most important thing to achieve just some increase in output compared with the previous year, but do not wage a real struggle for plan fulfillment. Certain rayon authorities are also reconciled to such a situation, which in practice leads to a weakening of plan and state discipline. Thus a considerable number of kolkhozes and sovkhozes in Khar'yuskiy, Paydeskiy and Tartuskiy rayons is not yet fulfilling the plans.

Practice and life at every step confirm the well-known truth: "Whoever wishes to do something finds the means, whoever does not finds reasons". A truly businesslike, enterprising leader knows how to get things done without referring to "objective" reasons and seeking refuge in difficulties.

For this reason it should be emphasized yet again here that we must struggle properly and skillfully for the plan, employing efficient management methods. Nor must it be forgotten here that the fulfillment and overfulfillment of plans means a strengthening of the economy of the farms and greater income and, consequently, the creation of further possibilities of the development of the farms and high earnings for the workers. In a word, it is necessary to restore in full the mobilizing force of the plan. The raykoms, rayispolkoms and ministries are obliged to adopt a more exacting attitude toward leaders who disrupt the fulfillment of the plan and quotas.

Comrade K. Vayno went on to brief the participants in the plenum on the progress of fulfillment of the critical observations and proposals expressed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress. The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Bureau attaches particular significance to their fulfillment, he emphasized. The successful realization of the tasks put forward by the congress will largely depend on an increase in the efficiency of party leadership and an improvement in the style and methods of activity of the party, soviet, union and management authorities. Lenin's demand for the constant and systematic verification of the actual fulfillment of decisions and of "that which is emerging in practice" is becoming increasingly pertinent under the conditions where in a decisive turnabout is being effected toward intensive methods of management and an increase in the efficiency and quality of all our work.

The party committees and the majority of ministries and departments of the republic have adopted an attentive and businesslike attitude toward the communists' proposals expressed at the 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress, party conferences and pre-congress report and election party meetings. These include the ministries of light and timber and wood-processing industry, the state committees for labor and social problems and industrial-equipment supplies for agriculture and the Main Administration of Power and Electrification. The majority of the proposals suggested to them have already been put into effect, and concrete measures have been formulated and are being adopted in respect of the remainder.

At the same time certain ministries and departments are unjustifiably dragging out the realization of critical observations and proposals and sometimes adopting a

formal approach to the solution of questions, avoiding concrete answers and failing to display due persistence and initiative and establish effective supervision of the progress of their fulfillment. This happens more often than not because certain leaders have yet to be imbued with a sense of personal responsibility for this very important work.

There are instances of ministries confining themselves upon the examination of critical observations and proposals merely to their incorporation in a long-term plan or a list of measures without displaying an interest in actual execution and in bringing work that has been started to a conclusion. Others believe that if they have achieved the inclusion of this question or the other in the republic's 11th Five-Year Plan, everything will turn out of its own accord and fail to display due initiative and seek internal resources for the more prompt and fuller solution of the existing problems.

Far from everything is being done for the timely notification of the delegates, gorkoms and raykoms and primary party organizations of the measures adopted.

As the CPSU Central Committee decree "A Further Improvement in Supervision and the Verification of Performance in the Light of the Decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress" demands, the task is to strive for the organic fusion of supervision and the practical work of any component of the party and state machinery, every party, soviet and management leader and all party organizations. This work must not be of a short-campaign nature but be performed systematically and purposefully.

In conclusion Comrade K. Vayno expressed confidence that, persistently overcoming the difficulties, Estonia's communists would score new successes on the path of their movement forward and on their behalf assured the Central Committee of our party and Leonid Il'ich Brezhnev personally that the communists and all working people of the republic would make their contribution to the common cause--fulfillment of the program set the Soviet people by the 26th CPSU Congress.

#### Upsi Speech

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 5 Sep 81 pp 1-2

[ETA abridged report on speech at Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Third Plenum by A.-B.I. Upsi, secretary of the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee; date not specified]

[Text] Comrades! Six months have elapsed since the completion of the 26th CPSU Congress. This brief period has graphically shown in all walks of our life the correctness of the ideas and decisions of the congress and their tremendous mobilizing force. It has confirmed once again that in unity with the party and under its guidance the Soviet people are with their labor increasing the economic and defense might of our motherland, perfecting the system of social relations and securing a further upturn in spiritual culture. Soviet people profoundly understand and support the party's policy, whose highest goal is the growth of the working people's well-being and the preservation and consolidation of peace throughout the world.

The program of a rise in the level of the people's well-being determined by the CPSU Congress extends to the most varied spheres of Soviet people's life, and the most

important feature of it, moreover, is an improvement in the population's provision with food products. People's health, mood and labor activeness depend on the extent to which their food requirements are satisfied.

For this reason the party deemed it necessary to apply the most radical measures for an improvement in the situation. A special food program is currently being elaborated whose foundation is the further development of agriculture. The main areas of the impending work in the agricultural sphere were determined by the CPSU Central Committee July (1978) Plenum.

Speaking of the tasks of further agricultural development, Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, observed in the report to the 26th congress: "The first task is to raise the production of the types of agricultural product the shortage of which is causing particularly perceptible interruptions in supply. I refer primarily to meat and other animal husbandry products." The congress declared animal husbandry the shock front in the countryside.

In our republic this means concentrating the main attention on meat and milk production.

The republic's agricultural workers performed a definite amount of work in the 10th Five-Year Plan on increasing the production and procurement of agricultural products.

The average indicator of gross agricultural production in comparable prices of 1973 in the 10th Five-Year Plan in the republic was 13 percent greater, including 21 percent greater in the public sector, than in the Ninth Five-Year Plan. Labor productivity in the republic's agriculture increased 28 percent. The procurement of livestock and poultry increased 24 percent compared with the previous 5-year plan and milk by more than 18 percent.

According to the "Main Directions of the USSR's Economic and Social Development in 1981-1985 and the Period Through 1990," which were approved by the 26th CPSU Congress, in the 11th Five-Year Plan the republic has to procure on average annually on all categories of farm 275,000 tons of meat in live weight and 1,172,600 tons of milk or 13.5 and 6.6 percent more respectively than the average annual indicators of procurement in the 10th Five-Year Plan.

Our task in the public sector is to increase the production of meat by 20.5 percent, milk by 10.7 percent and eggs by 12.4 percent. For the fulfillment of these quotas it will be necessary to increase both the numbers of livestock and its productivity. The cattle herd has to increase annually by no less than 2 percent and the number of hogs by no less than 3 percent. It is essential to have increased the average per cow milk yield to 4,000 kilos a year by the end of the 5-year plan.

This will have to be achieved primarily thanks to production intensification. Our main reserves are concealed here.

The number of farms on which the average annual per cow yield was less than 3,000 kilos has declined in recent years, but this year there has been a drop in milk production on many farms. It is on such farms that it is necessary primarily to achieve a sharp increase in production. It is necessary to reach a position where there are no farms in the republic where the yields amount to less than 3,000 kilos per cow.

Together with the low level of production on the lagging farms other shortcomings--a shortage of manpower and equipment--are also frequently encountered. And as a result many of the economic indicators on them are low. In order to achieve a fundamental turnaround and be successful on these farms it is necessary to analyze the situation once again in detail and for the rayon authorities and ministries to render them comprehensive patronage assistance.

Examples are also encountered of farms which were recently strong permitting a drop in production. The justified question arises: why are the rayon's party and agricultural authorities permitting such a disgrace and why are they not taking decisive steps to put an end to the decline in production?

The keep of the milch herd in large-scale livestock sections set the pace in the republic's animal husbandry in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans. These sections accommodated 45 percent of the cows of the public sector. Some 413,000 tons of milk were obtained last year in the large-scale sections, which constituted 44 percent of milk produced by the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes. However, the per cow milk yields in the large-scale sections were 46 kilos less than the average farm indicator.

There is also an unsatisfactory situation at the present time concerning the young calves.

For the expanded reproduction of the milch herd it is essential to intensify pedigree breeding in respect of the cows and the growing young animals. For this it is necessary, first, to employ additional measures for an increase in the herd of young animals and, second, to improve the breeding of the young animals in order that they produce high yields at the first-second lactations. And, third, it is essential to strive for a considerable increase in the duration of use of the cows thanks to the elimination of errors in feeding and keep, a strengthening of veterinary prophylaxis and an improvement in treatment.

It is essential to formulate on the farms a procedure of the material stimulation of the workers of the livestock sections to ensure that highly productive cows are maintained in the herd for as long as possible. The Estonian SSR Ministry of Agriculture and the rayon agricultural administrations must increase the responsibility of farm leaders and specialists for the organization of the reproduction of the herd and make the calves obtained per 100 cows in the herd at the start of the year a most important indicator of the work of the livestock section workers.

The tasks are particularly strenuous in the sphere of meat production. It is here that the greatest significance is attached to production intensification. It is essential here to consider an increase in daily weight gains, a reduction in fodder expenditure per unit product, an increase in delivery weight and also other qualitative indicators of the most importance.

Unfortunately, there was no improvement in the 10th Five-Year Plan in these indicators. Hog raising entailed losses even on many farms. The state is being sold a large volume of hogs with a low live weight. The Ministry of Agriculture Animal Husbandry Administration and the rayon agricultural administrations also are confining themselves merely to recording such a situation and not finding it necessary to intervene immediately in obvious mismanagement.

At the same time the profitability of hog raising is high on many farms. On Vyruskiy Rayon's "Vykhanda" Kolkhoz it constitutes 66 percent. More than 400 tons of pork have been produced here, and, moreover, the average daily hog weight gain at an age of more than 2 months amounts to 543 grams. Good results in hog raising have also been achieved on the "Saverna" and "Pylva" kolkhozes, the "Saku" Research-Demonstration Sovkhoz, the "Vyayke-Maar'ya" Kolkhoz, the "Vinni" Research-Demonstration Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum and others. On these farms hog raising is constantly at the center of the leaders' and party organizations' attention, socialist competition is well organized there, full-value fodder is used to fatten the hogs and the animals' rations contain, in addition to formula feed, potatoes, green fodder, grass meal, food waste and so forth.

Better results can also be achieved in beef production. Whereas in the Ninth Five-Year Plan the average delivery weight of cattle constituted 400 kilos, in the 10th it amounted to almost 440 kilos. This year this indicator is to rise to no less than 450-460 kilos. This is a level which has already been reached on the farms of Pakvereskiy and Raydeskii rayons. A great deal of work to be done by the agricultural administrations and farms of Khaapsaluskiy, Valgaskiy, Khiyunaskiy and Tartuskiy rayons, where the average cattle delivery weight is still around 400 kilos.

Nor are we satisfied with the situation concerning sheep breeding. A sheep-breeding association has been created in the republic which has been entrusted with the job of improving the production and processing of sheep-breeding products and also better providing the owners of individual livestock with pedigree material. The base farms have been confirmed. But the increase in the herd is slight. The Putkasteskiy Sovkhoz-Tekhnikum has yet to embark on the fulfillment of its assignment, and Pyar-nuskiy Rayon's "Tystamaa" Sovkhoz and others do not yet have the envisaged number of sheep.

As of 1 September all categories of farm in the republic had fulfilled 67 percent of the annual quota for the sale of milk to the state, this constituting 774,000 tons or 1 percent more than in the same period last year. Milk procurement was more successful than elsewhere in Khiyunaskiy and Kingiseppskiy rayons, which had fulfilled 71 and 70 percent of the plan respectively and had exceeded last year's level by 3 and 4 percent respectively. The situation in Pylvaskiy and Tartuskiy rayons (64 percent of the plan and 97 percent of last year's level) is unsatisfactory. Less milk than last year has also been sold the state in Valgaskiy, Vyruskiy and Raplaskiy rayons.

The 1981 plan for the sale of meat to the state had been fulfilled 57 percent on 1 September, and, moreover, 1 percent less thereof had been sold than on 1 September 1980. In first place was Khar'yuskiy Rayon, where the plan for meat procurement had been fulfilled 67 percent and the state had been sold 17,114 tons of meat or 11 percent more than in the same period last year. At the same time Raplaskiy Rayon had sold the state 6 percent less meat than last year and had fulfilled only 48 percent of the annual plan.

The plan for the sale of eggs to the state had been fulfilled 67 percent, and last year's level was exceeded by 2 percent here.

Currently paramount significance is attached in the leadership of agriculture, as in other sectors of the economy, to a further refinement in work with the personnel, which was discussed at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee Second Plenum in May. A further improvement in the work with stockbreeder personnel, primarily on farms with a low level of production, requires particular attention.

Approximately 29,000 stockbreeders work on the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes, and more than 25,000 of these work directly in the livestock sections. However, not all farms have a sufficiency of livestock section workers. This, in turn, gives rise to an increase in animal disease and the premature culling of the animals from the herd.

In addition, workers are still encountered in the livestock sections who do not always have enough of a sense of duty and responsibility and who lack the necessary qualifications. There are not enough qualified calf attendants and herdsmen.

At the same time the agricultural administrations of Tartuskiy, Valgaskiy, Fylvaskiy and Yygevaskiy rayons have failed to secure fulfillment of the plans for sending young people to rural vocational-technical schools. Approximately 200 places in them have yet to be filled, and the plans for enrollment in sovkhoz-tehnikums have not been fulfilled either.

In order to cope successfully with the quotas of 1981 and the 11th Five-Year Plan for the production of animal husbandry products and their sale to the state it is essential primarily to considerably improve the production of fodder and supply the kolkhoz and sovkhoz herds and also the animals on the citizens' private farms therewith in fuller volume. Thus a key question of the development of animal husbandry in the present 5-year plan is the intensification of fodder production.

For various reasons in the past decade we managed to procure approximately 80 percent of essential fodder, including 70 percent of winter fodder for the livestock. We have now been set the task of laying in 10-15 percent of grainforage in the 5-year plan thanks to an increase in the production of succulent and coarse fodder.

It is essential on every farm to consistently accomplish the concrete tasks for the further development of plant growing outlined by the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum and 18th Estonian Communist Party Congress.

It is planned by the end of this 5-year plan to have procured 50 percent more grass fodder in hay equivalent than the annual average in the last 5-year plan, primarily thanks to an increase in the yield and quality of the fodder. By the end of the 5-year plan the yield of the grasses on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes is to constitute 50-60 quintals of hay per hectare. The possibility of obtaining such a harvest is shown by the results of the work of many farms. Thus last year Vil'yandiskiy Rayon's "Vambola" Kolkhoz obtained 60 quintals and Tartuskiy Rayon's "Sootaga" Sovkhoz 62 quintals of hay per hectare. Unfortunately, this is not the situation everywhere, and for this reason a most important task in the coming years is the comprehensive application of measures which will secure a considerable improvement in the production of grass fodder.

We have been speaking for years now about the fact that it is essential to create on each farm a "green conveyor" which will provide for the optimum combination of early-, middle- and late-maturing grasses. Currently, however, late-maturing grasses are cultivated on the majority of farms.

This was also dealt with at the Estonian Communist Party Central Committee 18th Plenum, a republic agronomists' meeting and meetings in the rayons, but the necessary measures have not yet been adopted on all farms.

A reduction in losses in the harvesting and storage of fodder will increase the yield of the fodder crops and improve the quality of the procured fodder. For this purpose fodder will be conserved more extensively at the time of its storage. By the end of the 5-year period it is essential to be conserving all the silage and no less than one-third of the haylage. Calculations show that this helps in reducing losses of nutrients by one-fourth and obtaining thanks to this an additional 30,000 tons of milk. Conserved fodder is assimilated better and is of a higher quality biologically.

Insufficiently efficient use is being made of grass fodder owing to low quality and big losses during storage. It frequently spoils owing to a lack of storage pits. Currently three-fourths of silage and haylage storage pits have been amortized and do not conform to specifications. There is a shortage on the farms of ventilated hay-storage pits corresponding to present-day requirements, and inefficient use is often made of those which are available. In the years to come it will be necessary to pay the most serious attention to the modernization of silage and haylage storage pits and build new ones with an overall volume of no less than 500,000-700,000 tons. Many farms are still not making use of the potato-storage pits for drying the hay.

An appreciable problem in the development of animal husbandry is animal proteins. They are as yet irreplaceable in hog raising and poultry breeding and particularly in the breeding of young pigs and calves. The shortage thereof led to an additional 70,000 tons of grainforage having to be used for fodder last year, from which it would have been possible to have produced much meat. In conjunction with the republic ministries of meat and dairy industry and agriculture the ESSR Gosplan and Academy of Sciences must submit concrete proposals for an increase in the production of animal proteins.

An important place in realization of the food program is assigned the individual sector. However, in the Ninth and 10th five-year plans the proportion of owners of private livestock on the kolkhozes and sovkhozes constantly declined, and in this connection there was also a decline in purchases of meat and milk from the individual sector.

Together with the harvesting paramount significance is attached at the present time to the intensive procurement of fodder, without which an increase in the production of animal husbandry products in the upcoming winter period is inconceivable. This year's weather conditions have been extremely unfavorable for this. As of 1 September the republic's kolkhozes and sovkhozes had fulfilled the hay-procurement plan only 80 percent.

Preparation of the fields for the fall sowing, turning the soil and other seasonal work has been performed behind schedule owing to heavy downpours. Obviously, many farms will have to take account of the fact that subsequently also fall operations will have to be performed under comparatively difficult conditions and on over-moist fields. For this reason September will be strenuous for the republic's rural workers. Taking this into consideration, farm managers and the leading agricultural authorities and party organizations must exert the maximum efforts in order to resist the elements. It is necessary to make the maximum use of the people and equipment sent to the countryside.

The cooperation of the enterprises and establishments of the cities with the agricultural enterprises has expanded this year. The appeal of the ESSR Ministry of Food Industry to all ministries and departments of the republic contributed to this. Thus the initiators of the appeal undertook to help the "Kaag''yarve" Sovkhoz and bring it in this 5-year plan to the level of the best in Valgaskiy Rayon. They called on other ministries and departments to assume patronage of weak farms.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee approved this initiative, and it has been supported. Many ministries and central departments have already concluded contracts with lagging farms. They are helping the farms under their patronage primarily with manpower and trucks, housing construction, land reclamation and so forth.

The Estonian Communist Party Central Committee and republic government have formulated a number of measures for an improvement in the city's patronage of the countryside, particularly in the transportation of agricultural products. A republic headquarters has been set up for rendering patronage assistance. Similar headquarters are operating in the cities and rayons.

At the present time the countryside needs the city dwellers' help more than ever. The collectives of industrial enterprises, organizations and school establishments must be aware in full measure of the complexity of the situation in order to help the kolkhozes and sovkhozes complete the procurement of fodder successfully and gather in the harvest without losses. No enterprise or organization should remain aloof.

This year, as in subsequent years, it is essential to collect all the straw in a high-quality manner and without losses. Practice shows that the task is handled on schedule where labor in the harvesting is mechanized. Whatever technology is employed on the farms, it is necessary that we orient ourselves toward ensuring that the straw be removed from the field on the day of the mowing or on the following day.

High-quality straw is a valuable feed for the livestock. But the proper effect is produced only by straw which has been well prepared for feeding. But we have insufficient feed kitchens.

The successes of animal husbandry will largely depend on the extent to which the stockyards have been made ready for the winter period. Many farms of Khar'yuskiy and Tartuskiy rayons were greatly behind schedule in their repair last year. This must not be repeated this year.

Questions of the production and procurement of animal husbandry products must be constantly at the center of the attention of the farm party organizations and raykoms. It is essential to increase the attention paid to the assignment of the communists, a refinement in the structure of the party organizations and the growth of the party ranks among the stockbreeders to ensure that all the large-scale livestock sections and complexes and also the collectives of all the small agricultural subdivisions be within the sphere of party influence. Work on enhancing the vanguard role in animal husbandry must not be merely a short-term campaign; it is the strategic line of the activity of the party organizations in the countryside.

The production of agricultural products in this rayon or the other depends directly on the level of party leadership and the work of the agricultural authorities. This strikes one particularly on the lagging farms. The activity of the Pyarnuskiy Raykom is a striking example of the fact that it is possible to raise production and increase the sale to the state of meat and milk in a short time.

In the fall of 1978, after Val'ter Udam, an experienced party worker, had been elected Pyarnuskiy Raykom first secretary, the rayon embarked on a policy of an increase in the production of animal husbandry products on the weak kolkhozes and sovkhozes. Concern was displayed primarily for an intensification of the breeding of cattle, and the main attention was devoted to a strengthening of the fodder base. The fertility of the fields was increased by the application of additional organic fertilizer. The cultivation of fodder crops was brought into line with animal husbandry's requirements. The adroit selection and assignment of personnel produced good results here. As a result production of cereals has increased 22 percent, milk 20 percent and meat 53 percent in the last 2 years in the rayon compared with the average indicators of the Ninth Five-Year Plan! The sale of meat and milk to the state has increased by roughly as much. These indicators are higher than the republic average.

The success of many kolkhoz and sovkhoz collectives may be explained by the fact that political-educational work is being performed here at the proper level. The tasks confronting the farm are thoroughly explained to the workers, they are advised how to overcome difficulties which arise and they are consulted. Production conferences, meetings in small production subdivisions and the leaders' direct contacts with their subordinates are the main forms of work here.

The farm party and trade union organizations should pay more attention to the organization of socialist competition. It needs to be taken into account that competition is primarily the most striking manifestation of the new attitude toward labor. Comrade L.I. Brezhnev said at the 26th CPSU Congress: "Socialist competition is the creativity of the masses. In its very essence it is based on people's high awareness and initiative. It is this initiative which helps uncover and commission production potential and increase work efficiency and quality."

Report and election meetings are currently under way in the party organizations. The communists are thoroughly and comprehensively discussing the party organizations' activity pertaining to fulfillment of the decisions of the 26th CPSU Congress and realization of the tasks ensuing from the report at the congress of Comrade L.I. Brezhnev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. The meetings are collating accumulated experience, revealing shortcomings and oversights in a businesslike and self-critical manner and formulating measures to do away with them.

This approach to matters is also typical of the kolkhoz and sovkhoz party organizations. Meetings have been held successfully in the party groups of milkers of Vyruskiy Rayon's "Vykhanda" Kolkhoz Paloskaya Livestock Section and Paydeskiy Rayon's Kolkhoz imeni A. Tammsaare Otsaskaya Livestock Section, in Kokhtla-Yarveskiy Rayon's "Kokhtla-Yarve" Sovkhoz stockbreeders' shop organization and in many others. The concrete decisions adopted at them will undoubtedly help the farms cope with the set assignments.

Every communist, wherever he works, is obliged to be a true fighter, be in the vanguard and display an intolerance of shortcomings.

We speak of animal husbandry as a shock front. This also confronts the mass information media with special tasks. They must illustrate in greater depth such questions as the training of stockbreeder personnel, the organization of social life and leisure in the countryside, an improvement in work conditions, the further refinement of socialist competition and much else.

The successful accomplishment of the tasks set agriculture by the 26th CPSU Congress depends on the professionalism, ability and initiative of all leaders of departments, raykoms and party organizations and the managers. It is the duty of every party and management body and every leader to refine the style and methods of work, display concern to strengthen labor and plan discipline, step up the supervision of the fulfillment of quotas and adopted decisions and react sharply to all manifestations of remiss management and breaches of plans and norms.

There is no doubt that the rural workers will do everything under the guidance of the party organizations for this year's successful harvesting, which will serve as the basis of the accomplishment of the main task put forward by the 26th CPSU Congress--a further rise in Soviet people's well-being.

8850  
CSO: 1800/14

REGIONAL

ACADEMICIAN URGES FURTHER DEVELOPMENT OF SIBERIAN AGRICULTURE

Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 30 Jul 81 p 3

[Article by V. Boyev, corresponding member of the All-Union Academy of Agricultural Sciences imeni V. I. Lenin and director of the Siberian Scientific Research Institute of Agricultural Economics: "Suburban Area Can Better Provide Siberian Towns With Food Products"]

[Text] The economic profile of Siberia is visibly changing. Dozens of new cities and industrial centers have appeared over the years in the vast region where 21 million people now reside.

Siberian industry and Siberian agronomy exist side by side and, more specifically, develop as an integral unit. There are 58.3 million hectares of agricultural lands here, including 29 million hectares of arable land. There are millions of hectares of floodlands. The cost of kolkhoz, sovkhoz and interenterprise establishments' productive capital for the region exceeds 22 billion rubles. This is a considerable national property and should be fully and efficiently utilized when developing a food procurement program. This is now being carried out with the direct and active participation of soviets, economic groups and, of course, scientific institutions of Siberia.

During the 10th Five-Year Plan the average annual Siberian agricultural output was one-third more than 15 years ago. However, this unfortunately is apparently inadequate.

In Russia one out of every 6 tons of grain, potatoes, vegetables, milk, meat, eggs and wool is produced in Siberia. A harvest of 22-28 quintals of grain per hectare, 140-160 quintals of potatoes, 320-380 quintals of vegetables and 240-300 quintals of silage crops has become usual on the foremost farms of Siberia. Some of these farms have unfavorable soil and weather conditions. On such farms the yield per cow in milk reached 3,600-4,200 kilograms. The daily weight gain for large-horned cattle was 760-850 grams. This attests to the great agrarian potential of this region.

However, on the majority of the Siberian farms the average field harvest and livestock productivity is only about half of this level. The productivity of fields and farms is even lower in years of unfavorable weather conditions, and these years exceed the number of favorable ones.

A fact that has caused alarm is that in recent years with fairly rapid rates of industrial development in this area, the increase in the production of most of the agricultural products was below the average national indicators. An interruption in the rates of industrial and agricultural production in 1976-1980 was over ten-fold and on a number of territorial and production complexes it was over fifteen-fold.

The population in the northern areas of the Irkutskaya and Tyumenskaya oblasts, for example, has increased by almost 1 million over the last 15 years. Even in areas with favorable conditions, producing additional food for so many people is not a simple task.

In our opinion among the complex problems related to supplying food to the populace of Siberia, increasing the production of grain is very important. Despite a number of measures taken, in recent years the production of grain has slowed in several large areas: In the Krasnoyarskiy Kray, Irkutskaya, Kemerovskaya, Tomskaya oblasts and Buryatskaya ASSR. The production of grain legumes particularly decreased and this had a negative effect on the development of animal husbandry. In recent years on the majority of Siberian farms the insignificant increase in the output of milk and meat was attained not because of full-value feeding, but because of an increase in the number of livestock. Naturally, this led to an increase in the price of products.

The slow development of grain farming cannot be explained by unfavorable weather conditions alone. During the last 5-year period, grain growers of the Omskaya, Novosibirskaya and Tomskaya oblasts also did not have good weather. But here the poor weather conditions were met with a system of organizational and agro-technical measures. As a result, during the last five-year plan, the grain harvest increased by 3.4-4.8 quintals per hectare as compared to the Eighth Five-Year Plan. Based on this, the average annual harvest increased by more than 3 million tons.

Fundamental improvement in organizing the production of highly perishable foods such as milk, eggs, vegetables, potatoes, fruits and berries is particularly significant in creating a food procurement system for Siberia. A great deal has been done to resolve this problem. Many large specialized farms, associations, hothouse combines, poultry farms and feeding complexes operate near large cities and industrial centers. In individual areas of Siberia, such enterprises produce 65-85 percent of all vegetables, 45-70 percent of all potatoes, 65-95 percent of all eggs and many other products.

However, the measures taken for specializing and concentrating the production of such products obviously are not enough.

Insufficient intensification and specialization of suburban farms has a negative effect on the general indicators of agricultural development. The development of greenhouse vegetable farming is lagging behind. The urban population is increasing and it is apparent that almost everywhere the production of hothouse vegetables is not meeting the growing demands.

Scientific cultivation and accumulated practical experience attest to the fact that a significant increase in the production of milk, vegetables, potatoes and,

in a number of areas, fruits and berries, can be ensured in a short period of time if a system of well-coordinated, organized technological and economic measures are put into practice.

Improving the supplies of ready products is most significant. Here it is important to improve ties between producers, procurement and purchasing officers and trade organizations.

In order to provide a planned year-round supply of milk, vegetables, potatoes and other products to the cities, we believe it is important to work out general programs containing concrete planned goals for developing suburban areas. These programs must stipulate not only the participation of industrial enterprises in providing assistance to rural areas, but they must also provide for the direct production of agricultural products on their subsidiary farms.

Hothouse combines and irrigated planting areas for raising vegetables and producing feed should be situated just outside large cities. Swine fattening enterprises which especially use food waste from the city and large-scale industrial complexes can be constructed 15-20 kilometers from the city. It is advisable that farms which specialize in the production of pork and poultry products be located 25-40 kilometers from prospective industrial centers.

Unfortunately, in many areas of Siberia, these elementary requirements were underrated. Swine raising complexes, poultry farms, meat combines and even feeding areas for large-horned cattle were set up next to the city and even within the city limits. The result was pollution of the surrounding area, increased deficit in labor resources and curtailment in the production of milk and other products which are not easily transported.

There are many reasons for the shortcomings in the organization of suburban agricultural production areas. The chief one is miscalculations in planning and distributing purchases and dispersing capital investments intended for developing agriculture. Let us consider what we believe is the most important one of these two.

As is well known, the broad implementation of industrial technology cannot be achieved on the basis of manual labor or by relying only upon the amateur work of local engineers and technicians. Moreover, it is essential in the next few years to establish not a single, but dozens and hundreds of large-scale animal husbandry complexes, hothouse combines, poultry farms, feeding areas and other enterprises where industrial technology must be used.

It is apparent that the slow development of industry specializing in delivering machines and mechanical devices to Siberian agriculture is becoming a fundamental problem. This is holding back the rate of intensifying and improving the efficiency of production.

Another aspect of this problem is that the supply of material and technical resources to the agricultural industry is not direct (funded) enough. This creates conditions where kolkhozes and sovkhozes are supplied with these resources at the expense of funds belonging to other branches of the national economy. This is

done with assistance from chiefs and through other channels. This is far from the best way to satisfy the needs of agriculture for an industrialized means of production.

Many years of experience in mass producing first class machines at the Sibsel'mash Plant of Novosibirsk and at a number of other enterprises convincingly indicates the effectiveness of establishing in Siberia large-scale industrial enterprises for producing agricultural machinery and equipment. The industrial potential of Siberia now allows for the resolution of any problems connected with providing kolkhozes and sovkhozes with materials and equipment.

In order to speed up the rate of intensifying agriculture in Siberia in the next few years, it is essential to create here a number of plants which would specialize in producing machines and equipment intended primarily for the overall mechanization of labor intensive processes at dairies and for raising vegetables and potatoes. That is, they would be used for those same products which today require one-third to two-thirds of the total labor expended in agriculture in Siberia. Effective measures must also be implemented to accelerate the build-up of chemical resources, the concentrates industry, the construction industry and enterprises which process agricultural products.

Establishing highly intensive and specialized suburban areas is not a new or local problem. It is currently one of the fundamental questions involved in improving the efficiency of agriculture. It is the most important aspect of the move to stimulate agriculture's economy and to further increase food production and the productivity of labor.

This problem will become more urgent each year since the demands for quantitative and qualitative indexes of production and consumption are constantly growing. This problem must be resolved in a differentiated manner with consideration given to prospects for developing productive forces defined by the 26th CPSU Congress and for elaborating a procurement program.

8714  
CSO: 1800/713

REGIONAL

NEW BOOK ATTACKS UKRAINIAN NATIONALISTS

Kiev RABOCHAYA GAZETA in Russian 1 Oct 81 p 3

[Review by L. Polevoy, candidate of historical sciences, of book "S pozitsiy proletarskogo internatsionalizma" (From the Standpoint of Proletarian Internationalism), Ukrainian Politizdat, 1981]

[Text] We would like to introduce our readers to this new book, recently published by the Ukrainian Politizdat. It will take an important place among the works summarizing the rich experience of the CPSU and its militant detachment, the Communist Party of the Ukraine, in the fight against the reactionary ideology of bourgeois nationalism and for the principles of proletarian internationalism and friendship among peoples. Its importance does not merely stem from the fact that it was written by specialists well known to us, such as K. Dmitruk, I. Kolomyichenko, Yu. Rimarenko, V. Cherednichenko and others. In essence, this is one of the first attempts at this kind of complete examination, within a broad socioeconomic and historical context, of our party's actual steps to implement Lenin's policy on nationality during the course of the class struggle against Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism.

The theoretical and practical activity of V. I. Lenin to unite the workers of various nationalities on the basis of the principles of internationalism and his unremitting struggle against all signs of nationalism and restrictions based on nationality are discussed thoroughly in the book. Vladimir Il'ich conclusively proved that the Ukrainian bourgeoisie was mercenary and did not care about the people and demonstrated the subservient nature of the petty bourgeois parties which had betrayed the revolution and, under the cover of slogans about "national unity," were preaching the division and disintegration of the proletariat and pushing the working people into the swamp of nationalism.

After the victory of the October Revolution, the Communist Party's struggle against bourgeois nationalism took new forms. During this period, the party had to fight against hostile nationalist organizations, bourgeois and landowner counterrevolution and nationalist inclinations.

The authors of this study also describe the work of the Communist Party of the West Ukraine and the party organizations of Bukovina and the trans-Carpathians. This work was performed under the particularly difficult conditions of the underground. The party focused its efforts totally on the unification of working

people in the struggle for social and national liberation and the reunification of all Ukrainian lands within a single Ukrainian Soviet Socialist Republic.

The sections in which the authors discuss the party's organization of the Ukrainian working people's struggle against fascist and bourgeois-nationalist agents in areas occupied by the enemy during the years of the Great Patriotic War are quite interesting. In particular, the authors, armed with concrete facts and documents, describe the criminal activity of bourgeois nationalists in the western Ukrainian regions during the war years. These nationalists tried to win the local population over to their side by means of intimidation based on lies and terror. But they were wrong. Most of the working people hated and despised the nationalists, exposed their actions and actively supported the measures taken by party organizations to put an end to nationalist gangsterism.

Another interesting section of the book, one which is filled with significant historical material, is the discussion of the Ukrainian Communist Party's ideological and political work to expose the anti-people essence of Ukrainian bourgeois nationalism in the postwar period and its struggle against the remaining members of nationalist gangs who were making every effort to disrupt peaceful socialist construction in the Ukraine's western regions.

In the final section of the work, the authors tell how the republic party organizations used their rich experience to constantly improve the forms and methods of their work in the internationalist indoctrination of the working public. They tell how propaganda about Lenin's policy on nationality and the ideals of socialist internationalism is indissolubly connected with an active offensive struggle against all distortions of Marxist-Leninist theory in regard to the question of nationality, remnants of nationalism, chauvinism and nationalist restrictions, and with the resolute exposure of overseas bourgeois-nationalist centers which serve anti-communism.

It is noteworthy that Lenin's works and official party documents not only served as a rich source of information for concrete historical analysis, but also constituted the methodological basis of the monograph. A great deal of factual material has been collected and is analyzed in the book. It conclusively demonstrates how dangerous bourgeois nationalism, including the Ukrainian variety, can be for social progress, how complex and irreconcilable the struggle against it must be, and how loyally the CPSU and its fighting detachment of Ukrainian communists adhere to Lenin's principles of proletarian internationalism.

8588  
CSO: 1800/026

REGIONAL

LAND USE VIOLATIONS IN TOMSKAYA OBLAST REPORTED

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 9 Sep 81 p 3

[Article by V. Ivchenkov, chief land engineer of the agricultural administration of the Kolpashevo Gorispolkom: "Rights and Duties"]

[Text] Land use surveyors have clear and precise tasks--to bring order into the registration, use, and protection of lands. It would seem that if you do your duties conscientiously success is ensured. But so far we rarely get good results. What is the reason? Our rights are very limited. Frequently no one is responsible for mismanagement of the use of the land on which grain and trees grow.

Land seems to be depreciating. Blemishes on the borders of fields and along roads are an ordinary phenomenon. It is a paradox, but in our rayon fallow lands have become the breeders of weeds. They are poorly cared for, and on certain farms no one looks at them the whole summer. Land, including arable land, which has been temporarily provided to construction is not returned on time. Thus, the period for the use of the lands which were assigned for the Parabel'-Kuzbass pipeline expired in July 1978, but to this day the "Tomsktransgas" association has not returned them for agricultural use.

There is an especially large number of shortcomings in the inventorying of lands of the state forest fund. Their borders are not always agreed upon with rayon land surveyors, which frequently leads to a double registration of the same plots. When we survey lands we submit proposals and recommendations to the appropriate agencies. But if they are not carried out? We draw up a complaint on the violation of the land law and submit it for the consideration of the administrative commission of the rayon or city Soviet. Some of the complaints are considered and a 10-ruble fine is imposed upon the guilty parties. Sometimes they are given a severe warning. Sometimes it happens that the administrative commission returns the materials to the land surveyor. After this kind of "support" the desire to work on control and ask for assistance disappears. For this reason, in many rayons the connection between inspectors and administrative commissions has been broken.

Certain leaders, sensing their freedom from punishment, "try" not to notice violations of the land laws. For example, the "Tomskenergo" administration, without the assignment of lands, built the Chirzhemto-Toinka electric transmission

lines. Moreover, a part of it "marched" across arable land. The order was given to establish the necessary order. And what happened? The construction of the sub-station is beginning again on arable land.

Letters containing a request that this project not be financed were sent to six organizations, including the Tomskaya Oblast office of Stroybank. It was pointed out in them that the placing of the Novoil'inka-Sarovka high tension line was situated not in the forest (in accordance with the decision of the oblispolkom), but on fields. Nevertheless, the work had been begun.

The materials on the unauthorized construction were given to the procurator's office of the city of Kolpashevo. Months passed. No one was punished, the lines were not moved, and the sub-station is being built. In financing construction and not demanding the corresponding documents, the institutions of Gosbank and Stroybank themselves sometimes foster violations of the land laws.

The final and most serious office to which a land protection inspector can appeal is the procurator's office. And so the court penalizes the enterprise for losses and compensates agricultural production. Monies are transferred from one ministry to another. Justice has triumphed. But there is no farming land. And no one has been punished for this. The guilty parties have paid the state with the state's money.

The local Soviets of People's Deputies and their executive agencies have to strengthen state control over compliance with the land laws and increase the role of the land surveying services in protecting agricultural lands.

We are proud of the fact that Siberia's expanses are limitless. But some economic executives draw erroneous conclusions from this, thinking that our land resources are limitless. This is by no means true.

2959  
CSO: 1800/11

REGIONAL

TAJIKS STUDY IN CENTRAL RUSSIAN OBLASTS

New Students Arrive

Moscow KOMSOMOL'SKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 16 Sep 81 p 1

/Article by V. Merkulov (Dushanbe) and E. Shcherbanenko (Moscow): "How Do You Do, We Will Study!"/

/Text/ There are 1,800 of them. From Dushanbe, Nurek, Leninabad and the Pamirs. Everyone is going far away from home: they are going to study at the vocational and technical schools of the central oblasts of Russia on Komsomol travel authorizations.

Noziyen Abdulfayzova was born and grew up in Rushan. She liked to spend her free time in the city department of communications, watched how her girl friends were working and by slow degrees grew excited about the occupation of communications worker. When she heard that at Vocational and Technical School No 22 of Gor'kovskaya Oblast it is possible to learn this occupation, she came to the rayon committee of Komsomol for a travel authorization.

Brightly painted clay horses lie in Noziyen's little suitcase. Such toys are 1,000 years old. Folk craftsmen of Rushan have made them for children since olden days. They are not made in any other region of Tajikistan. The small horse is a remembrance of home. Noziyen will tell her new friends in Russia about those who make them, about the snowy crests of the Pamirs, the boundless cotton fields of Tajikistan and the bountiful fruit fields.

"It is just that it was hard to leave my little brothers and sisters."

"But you will return in a year?"

She laughs cunningly: "If I like it a lot, perhaps I will stay here."

The formation of the republic "Komsomolets Tadzhikistana" detachment has been completed, and these youngsters are being sent to study at the vocational and technical schools of Russia. The youngsters will study at the vocational and technical schools of Gor'kovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Tul'skaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. The graduates of general educational schools and young production leaders belong to the detachment.

The schools are the main forge of the regular labor force in the republic. But in some sectors the demand for regular labor outstrips its training, while the number of republic vocational and technical schools cannot yet meet this need. One of the means of solving the problem is the creation of detachments like the "Komsomolets Tadzhikistana." \*

They arrived in Moscow at dawn. The clock showed Moscow time, which is new for the youngsters. A new life has begun: I wonder how it will form 1,000 kilometers from the customary life?

They were expected here--they immediately saw this. Streamers, music and many people to meet them! Many of these youngsters are in Moscow for the first time, but, it turns out, they are among their own people, needed, wanted.

"Of course, they are ours," V. N. Peterikov, foreman of Yaroslavl' Vocational and Technical School No 2, confirms and with interest looks at the faces of his future students. "We came here specially from Yaroslavl', in order to see you a little sooner and to accompany you to our native city."

Responsible officials of the Komsomol Central Committee, the USSR and the RSFSR State Committees for Vocational and Technical Education came to meet the youngsters from Tajikistan. Secretary of the Komsomol Central Committee V. M. Mishin speaks about how important their arrival is for the solution of the problems of the current five-year plan and what hopes the countries is placing in them.

But Sasha Rakhmanov, a future fitter of control and measuring instruments and now a second year student of Yaroslavl' Vocational and Technical School No 10, for the present is silent. But he will still have his say. He is, of course, glad that distant Tajikistan will now become closer, that at the school it will be more crowded and, hence, more interesting. And what is more, he is seeking a friend. He is confident that of the 200 youngsters who have come to their school someone will become a friend without fail.

Sayfulo Namatuloyev is also watching. And is also waiting.

We wish them a good meeting; happy studies to the youngsters; a successful enrollment for the schools; new permanent residents, who were born in sunny Central Asia, for the Nonchernozem Zone; a good supplement of the highly skilled regular labor force for Tajikistan!

#### Komsomol Official Comments

Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 26 Sep 81 p 2

/Article by First Secretary of the Tajik SSR Komsomol Central Committee Sh. M. Sultanov: "On Travel Authorizations of the Republic"/

/Text/ The detachment of 2,000 young people of Tajikistan has left to study at vocational and technical schools of the RSFSR. At the request of PRAVDA correspondent O. Latifi First Secretary of the Republic Komsomol Central Committee Sh. M. Sultanov comments on this event.

The fact is truly not ordinary. It attests to good changes. For it was believed that the indigenous population of the republic was not predisposed to migration owing to national habits. Now the situation is changing.

The number of those wishing to test their strength in other regions of the country is increasing with each year. An obstacle, with which some young people are faced at times, is the lack of a specialty after completing their school education. It is difficult to expand the network of vocational and technical schools in a short time.

Guided by the instructions of the 26th CPSU Congress on the active involvement of the workers of all the union republics in the development of new territories, and particularly the development of the Nonchernozem Zone, we decided to send graduates of the 10th grade to study at vocational and technical schools of Gor'kovskaya, Yaroslavskaya, Tul'skaya and Ryazanskaya Oblasts. Along with Komsomol travel authorizations small libraries of the works of the classics of Tajik literature and subscriptions to republic newspapers are presented to each group.

The present detachment of young volunteers is the first portent. We calculate that during the five-year plan 12,000 boys and girls will come to the Nonchernozem Zone from the republic. The envoys of Tajikistan are already working on the Baykal-Amur Railway Line and at the Atomnash Plant and are building the Cheboksary Tractor Plant. Many of them are also at all-union shock construction projects. In this way fraternal friendship is being strengthened and the contribution of the Tajiks to the transformation of the Soviet land is growing.

7807

CSO: 1830/15

REGIONAL

ATTACK ON ESTONIAN RELIGIOUS 'PROPHETS' CONTINUES

Tallinn SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA in Russian 30 Aug 81 pp 2-3

[Article by Ye. Rostikov and V. Tyakht: "This Is How Prophets Are Born"]

[Text] The SOVETSKAYA ESTONIYA editorial office received the following letter from Tuapse.

"Dear Editors! I read with interest the article 'The Healer,' which described the 'activity' of A. Popov, a resident of Tartu. I would like to report that he has repeatedly visited our city also, but not alone but with a certain prophetess, Layne. She prophesies on the most fantastic subjects, while he translates her prophesies from Estonian into Russian. It is interesting to note that, before embarking on the translation, Popov does not forget to inquire whether there are among the people present those who know Estonian. Why is this necessary?

"My parents are believers and attend congregations regularly. I have attended also, out of interest. Observing Popov and the prophetess Layne, I have come to the conclusion that they are without compunction deceiving naive people and that all their prophesying is a malodorous show. What do you think? I would like to learn more details about the prophetess Layne and present-day prophets generally.

"Respectfully, P. Glubokikh."

The persons to whom the authorship of the 16 so-called books of the prophets in the Old Testament is attributed are called prophets. According to the size of these books, the prophets are subdivided into "major" and "minor" prophets. Various stories attribute to the prophets the capacity for performing incredible miracles, including the resurrection of the dead. According to these, the prophets lived a carefree existence, airily breaching the laws of nature and the natural order of things.

The Old Testament prophets have been replaced with new ones. They do not shine with miracles, but they are in demand. For example, there are approximately 90,000 prophets in the United States. In Britain they publish their own magazine

FORESIGHT, in which they set forth the "revelations" or "signs" allegedly received from a divinity and supernatural forces. This magazine abounds in foreboding pronouncements about future wars, famine and the ranting phantasmagoria of religious fanatics concerning the "end of the world". So that for ordinary mortals, depending on the prophets in all things, it remains only to sit and wait for their dire predictions to come true. In other words, the servants of the reactionaries dream of inculcating in the man of the end of the 20th century a submissive obedience and a renunciation of the struggle for the interests of the working class.

Unfortunately, prophets have not disappeared here either. But the main thing is the category of people which listens to and believes in them.

The prophet Yuri Prull' considered himself the son of a king whom, as an infant, the waves allegedly bore to the island of Saaremaa and had studied Jehovahist predictions. Referring to the Bible, he gave the specific times of the holy war, that is, Armageddon, the end of the world and other terrible events, thereby causing alarm and, sometimes, panic among certain naive people. When he was asked why he was doing this, Prull' answered:

"I did not speak about a holy war, people misunderstood me. I only declared: 'In the near future we will witness a great happening!' And I was not wrong. About a month ago man made his first flight in space."

But Prull' could not provide such "free" interpretations for all his prophesies. People soon grasped that this was simply an irresponsible prattler and lost interest in him.

The "baton" from Prull' was taken up (not without the help of provocateurs and swindlers) by Andrus--a young boy from the island of Khiyumaa not quite 10 years old. He was better known in the world as the prophet Andrus. People were impressed by his rich imagination. They would ask him various questions, and he, not always understanding their content even, would describe his "visions". Sensation-seekers recorded, printed and disseminated texts of his "global" prophesies. But ultimately honest believers arranged a test for him, and the boy-prophet was caught lying. He is now an adult who recalls with a bad taste his activity in the part of prophet and the people who urged him on to this.

Prophets have always been born in the soil of gullibility and superstition. So that prophesies are, as a rule, outright charlatanism.

In the cases cited above the prophets were more the exception than the rule. But there are also other "prophets" in Estonia. They are characterized by fraud and an aspiration to personal gain.

Many emotional experiences and tears among naive believers were caused by the activity of the prophetess Maya Oras. This attractive young woman, who did not get on well with the law, began to predict certain people's death. She terrorized those she did not like. And it was only the premature death of a victim of the prophetess which opened people's eyes to the danger of her activity. Believers fittingly rebuffed the prophetess.

Rumors of the activity of these and other prophets reached the most remote corners of the republic. In one case their predictions would cause laughter, in another alarm and concern and in yet another curiosity. And on the island of Khiyumaa this contributed to the appearance of a new prophetess.

Layne Veevo's papers showed her to be a resident of Kyardla. We are old acquaintances of hers and had talked with her on several occasions. The last conversation took place in the office of an executive of the Khiyumaaskiy Rayispolkom.

"Tell us, Layne Veevo," we inquired, "do you really consider yourself a prophetess?"

Shielding her eyes against the bright sun or, rather, avoiding our curious looks, she replied hesitantly:

"I do not have the right to speak about divine secrets."

We did not insist on a revelation of these "secrets" but inquired:

"But others consider you a prophetess?"

"Yes, there are such," she replied and hereupon explained, "they probably like how I describe my life and dreams."

And in a fine voice and with good delivery, which also could not have failed to impress listeners, with affected inspiration Layne began to recount for us her life. She had at one time been an exemplary worker at a fish-processing works and subsequently on a state forestry establishment. She is also remembered kindly (and we were persuaded of this) in the Khiyumaaskiy Rayon Hospital, where Layne worked as assistant cook and later as a nurse. Always neatly dressed and polite--this was how people knew her. When the Folk Center in Agapea needed a chief, the choice went to Layne. She set about the work actively. She organized and conducted amateur concerts and participated in various presentations. And she was soon the center of attention of this small community.

Fame went to her head. Her own small, warm circle of associates appeared which celebrated every success of the Folk Center and its leader with a collective drinking bout. When there were no successes, they also regularly celebrated the failures in the same way. The abundant libations did not go unnoticed. Layne had to leave the Folk Center. Owing to total loss of authority. Her health began to suffer noticeably, and gloomy thoughts appeared....

It was then that she fell within the sights of believers. They surrounded her with attention and asked her to "bear witness". The pleasant voice, tears and repentance aroused sympathy and understanding. Layne bore witness increasingly often and not only to the Paladeskaya Baptist community, where she had been accepted, but also in others. Thus she again found herself at the center of attention. And Khudo Veevo, the brother of Layne's husband and presbyter of the Paladeskaya Baptist community, hastened to report to the believers.: "She has something special. You will see, she will show her worth." The community's educative role, about which this presbyter so loves to speak, was completely forgotten in all this. Layne admits: "My duty was solely to speak. Before each appearance, I experienced a surge of vigor such as is seen in livestock released into the field in spring for the first time."

But Layne Veevo was unsuccessful in being a special prophetess on Khiyumaa, where enough prophets had already "gone bankrupt". And she would have ended her "career" herself if Deacon A. Popov from Tartu (we wrote about him on 4 July of this year) had not come to hear of the prophetess. He was not at that time the "famous healer" --there had been no one from whom to borrow experience, but a thirst for adventurous activity was tearing away at him. Having declared to Layne that no prophet was famous in his own land, he proposed to her that they make a joint "working" tour of the country. Popov himself, of course, would undertake the organization of this journey and completely take care of the financial side.

And grabbing her young daughter, who was only just barely able to stand, Layne Veevo set off on the difficult tour of many cities of the Ukrainian SSR, the Black Sea coast and the Central RSFSR.

"I spoke in Estonian since even now I know only a few Russian words. Popov translated, I hope, correctly. My small daughter was looked after by believers during these lengthy trips."

"You do not work anywhere, your husband is a drinker. Where did you get the money from for such journeys?" we asked.

"All the expenses were paid by believers," Layne said.

"They gave you presents?"

"Yes, a multitude."

For what did Layne receive gifts? For the services she rendered the bishops of certain communities. Thanks to this, the doors of private homes and unregistered Pentecostalist communities were opened to the "prophetess Layne" and her very experienced translator. Many of them represented hostile currents. And the bishops of one current would request the "celebrated" prophetess to expose the bishops of another current. Each endeavored to use her for his own ends. And Popov most of all. He taught Layne to say one thing to some people and something else, as requested, to others.

"The bishops appealed to me through Popov. Some were troubled by details of the ritual of washing the feet, others by the subtleties of the preparation of special bread for the bread-breaking ritual. They claimed that others were preparing it incorrectly.... Each of them promised to open all doors to me if I would help them strike a blow at their enemies. They did not hide this," Layne recounted.

But there were also requests of the "prophetess" of another kind. Certain bishops asked her to oppose the registration of Pentecostalist communities and "secular" laws and institutions.

"They also began to make demands on me of a political nature. But this was dangerous. I refused," Veevo said. "How did Popov behave in such a case? He did not make his viewpoint known to me. He smiled. I do not to this day know what he is thinking. He is such a...."

Popov continued for some time longer to "translate" an opinion pleasing to the bishops (this was why he always inquired whether those present knew Estonian) until one day he became a "pure healer".

And Layne also came to the "miracle-healing" performances in Olevista in the footsteps of her leader. She then started up her own practice. Discussions were held and are held even now among extreme Pentecostalists as to whether Layne Veevo, Popov and those like them should be accorded the qualifications of doctor, ecclesiastical, of course.

"Is it true that you have engaged in the exorcising of evil spirits from people living in Kyardla and other places?" we asked Layne.

"I believe that an evil spirit really exists which causes illnesses. Therefore I will toil diligently," came the reply. She answered, maneuvered and tried not to look those with whom she was speaking in the eye. But at the end of the conversation we asked, all the same:

"And how do you yourself evaluate your activity?"

"I have a poor knowledge of the Bible and therefore cannot evaluate my conduct," she admitted.

Take care, Layne, there is a precipice ahead of you! Your prophesies have caused various clashes and confrontations in many communities. You had sufficient will-power not to be a pawn in the dirty game of mercenary bishops. But your present activity is leading to the point where certain people fail to turn to a doctor in time, and their illnesses progress. You are doing harm both by Biblical and secular yardsticks.

Was Layne Veevo the last prophetess? As has become known, recently the head prophet (there is such a person, it turns out) assembled 50 prophets from all over the country in an Estonian city. He himself was the 51st. At an examination which he arranged it transpired that all 50 prophets were swindlers. And the main one, we believe, is he himself.

8850  
CSO: 1800/17

END

**END OF  
FICHE**

**DATE FILMED**

**6 Nov 1981**